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HONOLULU, H. T. TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1900 - SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2204

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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MANY PRISONERS ARE ARRAIGNED

Pleas of not Guilty Entered
In All Criminal
Cases.

A number of the men indicted by the
Grand Jury appeared in the Circuit
Court yesterday and pleaded not guilty
to the charge against them.

Ab Chong, accused of selling opium,
was first on the list. A new indictment
had been found against him, the old
one being defective, and a plea of not
guilty was entered. J. T. DeBolt and
Robertson & Wilder appeared for the
man.

Ishi Kuguchi and Ishi Hazabro plead-
ed not guilty to charges of assault with
a deadly weapon. They were repre-
sented by Atkinson & Judd.

Kane, accused of robbing a Chinese
hack driver on the Tantalus road, ap-
peared and Geo. D. Gear was appointed
his attorney.

John Antone was arraigned on a
charge of cashing a forged teachers
warrant and pleaded not guilty. Kau-
luku and Blitting represented him.

Kil, accused of burning cane fields,
pleaded not guilty. Kauluku and Bit-
ting were his attorneys.

MRS. MINER WANTS DIVORCE.

Dr. Frank L. Miner was yesterday
made defendant in a divorce suit
brought by his wife Mrs. Rose Miner.
Mrs. Miner accuses her husband of ex-
treme cruelty and says that she fears
for her life if she is compelled to live
longer with him.

Shortly after the filing of the petition
Judge Humphreys granted an injunction
restraining Miner from commit-
ting any acts of violence upon his wife
and from attempting to get possession
of their eleven-year-old child.

In her petition Mrs. Miner states that
she was married to Dr. Miner in Eng-
land in 1888, and that of late years he
has frequently been guilty of gross
cruelty to her. She instances many of
the occasions when her husband has
ill-treated her and tells of one occasion
when she was kicked by him.

She asks for divorce and custody of
the child.

SUIT FOR LINCOLN BLOCK.

H. E. McIntyre has brought suit in
the Circuit Court against S. C. Allen
for an accounting as to the ownership
of certain property on the mauka side
of King street between Fort and Ala-
kaea streets.

The property in question contains the
Lincoln block, and in his complaint
McIntyre alleges that he obtained pos-
session of it from Lincoln. Allen seized
the block as the result of transactions
between himself and Lincoln.

McIntyre sues only for an accounting.
Allen has had possession for two years
and collected the rents.

SESSION OF FEDERAL COURT.

Three aliens applied for citizenship
in the United States District Court yester-
day and all were admitted by Judge
Estee. They were M. A. Rego, of Portu-
gal; Robert F. Lange, of Prussia,
and J. P. Dias, of Portugal.

The greater portion of the remainder
of the session of court was taken up in
arguments on demurrer to the libel
of the bark Empire by a number of her
owners. Judge Estee ordered briefs to
be submitted and reserved decision.

Harry A. Bigelow, W. A. Kinney and
E. P. Dole were admitted to practice in
the Federal courts.

WANTS GUARDIAN APPOINTED.

Nancy K. Louis, the mother of John
Lot Kalani, has applied to the Circuit
Court for the appointment of J. L. Ka-
lulouka as guardian of the estate of the
boy. His property consists of land at
Aala, Kikihale and Manoa valley, Hono-
lulu.

NO DECISIVE STROKE YET

Allies a Long Way From
Peking.

CHINA MAY SUE FOR PEACE

Li Hung Chang the Peace Plen-
ipotentiary—Von Waldersee Will
Command Foreign Troops.

(Associated Press Special.)

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The follow-
ing cablegram has been received at the
Navy Department from Admiral Remy:
"CHE FOO, August 10.—Bureau of Na-
vigation, Washington: Chinese de-
tachments from front."

"TAKU, August 1.—Sixth Yang Tsun
occupied. Casualties about sixty my cum-
mand. Two marines wounded. Many pros-
trated by heat and fatigue; next move
yet unknown. General commanding En-
glish at front telegraphs: Marched from
Peking, nine miles toward Yang Tsun,
when formed for attack with the Ameri-
cans on right, Russians on left. After
rapid advance of three miles under hot
fire and shell fire, our troops carried first
line of defense. Casualties about fifty
killed or dead from sunstroke."

"REMY."

TELEGRAM FROM DE GIERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 11.—The of-
ficial Messenger today publishes the fol-
lowing:

"The Foreign Office received a telegram
direct from M. de Giers (the Russian
Minister at the Chinese capital) from Pe-
king. The dispatch was evidently taken
by special courier to Tsin-Tsin, from the
capital of Shantung and was thence tele-
graphed August 10th by the local yamen.
"M. de Giers announces that the siege
of the legations continues, the besieged
still having some provisions left. The
Chinese Government proposes to transmit
the Ministers' messages and that they
leave Peking. As the Ministers had not
sufficient guarantee, they replied that
they must receive the permission of their
Governments before leaving the city."
The Messenger then announces that the
Czar's approval has been given for M. de
Giers to direct for Tsin-Tsin with his en-
tire staff and the marine guard on condi-
tion that existing Government at Peking
and the Emperor afford them sure guar-
antee that the journey can be undertaken
without danger.

At the same time M. de Giers is expected
to call attention to the heavy respon-
sibility the Chinese Government will incur
should there be the slightest infraction of
the viability of the persons accompanying
them to Tsin-Tsin.

MORE FROM CONGER.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The follow-
ing dispatch communicating an additional
message from Minister Conger was made
public this morning by the State Depart-
ment.

ANTON, August 11.—Secretary of
State, Washington: Conger, dated August
10, Tsin-Tsin, announcing my message, says
that the legations are under siege by the
Imperial soldiery. The situation is desper-
ate. The losses of the legations are
sixty killed and about 100 wounded. There
is some sickness; nevertheless the general
health continues good." He concludes:
"Whatever may be the outcome, we will
hold on indefinitely."

It is believed that the date assigned
this dispatch by the Consul refers to the
date when the message left Tsin-Tsin
and does not fix the time when it left
Peking by courier.

While the State Department does not at-
tempt to fix a date upon which the Con-
ger message left Peking, the officials are
inclined to believe that it was one of the
messages smuggled out of Peking before
the Imperial edict was issued removing
the restriction upon transmission of the
cipher message.

The date on the message is
August 5th. There is little new in the
message beyond the ominous reiteration
of Mr. Conger's statement that the con-
dition was desperate. The concluding sen-
tence of Mr. Conger's message, saying
that the legations are prepared to hold
on indefinitely no matter what the out-
come may be, is considered gratifying in-
telligence, because it indicates that the
besieged Ministers are not growing faint-
hearted, and will stand out to the bitter
end. This message, like the others that
have preceded it, contains no intimation
that any of the numerous messages for-
warded by this Government have reached
the beleaguered foreigners in the Chi-
nese capital.

AN APPEAL FROM VICEROYS.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The Vice-
roys of China, including Li Hung Chang,
have addressed a request to the United
States Government to use its good offices
with the Powers to stop the landing of
foreign troops at Shanghai. The State
Department received the communication
today from Minister Wu, who received it
last night. The document states that
an agreement was made about a month
ago by which the foreign Governments
exercised the right of protection over the
city of Shanghai. It is claimed, it is
claimed, can be simply carried out with-
out the landing of troops, as the Viceroy
state twenty foreign warships are now
in the harbor and are able to protect the
interests of foreigners and maintain or-
der. The Viceroy also urges that the
landing of troops will incite disorder.

LONDON, August 11.—A special dis-
patch from Shanghai, dated Friday, Au-
gust 10th, states the British Consul Gen-
eral, replying to protests of Chinese mer-
chants against the landing of troops, ex-
plains that this is merely a precautionary
measure, due to the fact that the distur-
bances north are spreading and coming
daily nearer to Shanghai. He also says
Kiang Su is already in a state of revolt

and that at Tsin-Tsin there has been a
fourth rioting, telegraph station being
burned.

FEARS ABOUT RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 11.—The Russian
Government's permission to M. de Giers
and his staff to leave Peking under Chi-
nese guarantees while the United States
and other Governments tell their Minis-
ters to hold out until relieved, in the sub-
ject of much comment in London, where
known Russian designs are closely scruti-
nized.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg
attributes to Russia the intention to fill
Manchuria with troops and not to let go
that territory when the present ex-
hibition is over. The Russian War Office
seems to have 10,000 men and 242 guns in
Siberia by the end of September. Shanghai
has received news from Che Foo, or
Tsin-Tsin today that a detachment from
Taku is expected at Che Foo tonight. The
total number of a life in the province of
Pei-chih is 38,000, with 114 guns. The total
August 11th will be 38,000 with 200 guns.

LI HUNG CHANG TO TREAT.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A dispatch to
the Tribune from London says:
"The appointment of Li Hung Chang as
Chinese plenipotentiary for the negotia-
tion of peace has been received with
various feelings here. Those who
know the Far East have deep distrust of
the old Viceroy and they insist that his
nomination can bode no good to this coun-
try. If not hostile to all foreigners, he is
at any rate a determined opponent of the
British, whom he has always disliked,
and regarding his past relations with
General Gordon and other Englishmen.

On the other hand, some Chinese ex-
perts contend that the appointment shows
that the Manchou Government, realizing
that the powers are in interest, relies on
Earl Li to arrange terms and to patch up
the accommodation as he did after the
Tien-Tsin massacre in 1900.

The latest batch of cipher messages re-
ceived from the Ministers at Peking is
considered to be significant, and in some
degree reassuring. There are determined
skeptics and croakers, such as those who
are providing a month ago circumstan-
tial account of an alleged wholesale
butchery of the legations, but not much
attention is paid to them. The word
of the Ministers in declining to leave Pe-
king unless adequate protection can be
secured for them is obvious to everybody.

It is not, however, regarded as absolutely
certain that the offer to escort foreigners
to Tsin-Tsin is really a trap. To judge
from previous experience of Chinese meet-
ings, it is possible that the Tsung Li Yamen
intends ultimately to deliver the legation
stalls in safety to the allied com-
manders, but it will procrastinate and
prevaricate as long as possible, and will
certainly maintain its hold on the diplo-
mats who are the legations, but not much
of using them as hostages to extort
favorable terms of settlement. Whether
the Government could in any case convey
the 800 engineers, including women and
children, unharmed, through the lines of
Boxers and the military rabble is a point
one can determine. Influential men of
the Chinese mercantile community be-
lieve the Tsung Li Yamen could do so if
it pleased, because they are firmly con-
vinced that the whole anti-foreign move-
ment has been deliberately constructed
in the Imperial palace, which is still ca-
pable of controlling the storm it has
loosed.

The total number of Anglo-Indian troops
ordered to China will not fall far short
of 20,000 men, but without much larger
force, which certainly could not be spared
from England's eastern dependency, it
will be impossible to police the whole of
the Yangtze valley. Indeed, the depart-
ure of the British Consul from Chung
King shows that England and the present
will be content merely to protect her in-
terests at the mouth of the great river.

Mr. Goodnow's dispatch, stating that
Shanghai merchants believe the landing of
the British troops will do mischief by ex-
citing the natives only confirm some mis-
givings already expressed here.

HOBSON WANTS GLORY.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Constructor
Hobson has asked for the command of a
marine detachment in China, and is ready,
he says, to accept the duty once, ac-
cording to a dispatch to the Herald from
Washington. Rear Admiral Remey has
cabled that he is opposed to the detaching
of Hobson for any such duty. He adds
that if the constructor is able to under-
take active work in the field he is in a
position to return to Manila or Hongkong,
where the service of a constructor is
required in making rapid progress. He
is still at the naval hospital in Yokohama
under treatment for his eyes, and will
probably return to this country.

RIOTING AT SWATOW.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Rioting and
looting continue around Swatow and the
Viceroy ignores the protests of the for-
eign Consuls, says a cable to the Journal
and Advertiser from Hongkong. All the
missions at Yang Kung have been raised
to the ground and the native Christians
stoned to death.

The Rev. Mr. Foster and the Rev. Mr.
Groesbeck telegraphed yesterday to Con-
sul General Waldman as follows:
"Three more chapels burned; mission
houses looted. Our lives endangered.
Tactical silent. Save us. Insurrection
spreading."

RUMOR OF NEW ATTACK.

PARIS, August 11.—The Minister of
Marine, M. de Lanesan, has received from
Admiral Courbet two cables dated Au-
gust 10th, the latest of which is dated
firming the news of the battles at Pei-
tsung and Yang-tsun. One of them, dated
Taku, August 5th, and forwarded via Che
Foo, August 7th, mentions a rumor that
the legations at Peking have suffered a
renewed attack.

VON WALTERSEE WILL COMMAND.

BERLIN, August 11.—Field Marshal
Count von Waldersee, recently appointed
to the supreme command of the German
forces in China, and looked upon in some
quarters as likely to be chosen command-
er in chief of the international troops, was
interviewed this evening shortly after
his arrival in Berlin.
"My appointment," said Gen. von Wal-
dersee, "is due entirely to the initiative of
Emperor William. I shall start for Chi-
na, going probably by way of San Fran-
cisco. In short time, I am fully aware
of the great difficulties I shall have to
meet in China, and of the extreme deli-
cacy of my position there; but I can only
say that I shall do my best to prove my-
self worthy of the honor and of the con-
fidence placed in me by the Kaiser. Coun-
tes van Waldersee will accompany me to
the United States."

This evening the field marshal had con-
ferences at the offices of the general staff
and the Minister of War.

(Continued on Page 2.)

ESCAPE DEATH BUT NARROWLY

Men of God Tell
of Dragon's
Hate.

MISSIONARY PARTY HERE ON THE CHINA

Remarkable Friendship of Certain
Chinese Officials
Related.

Honolulu will probably be for some
time yet to come a witness to the passing
of the Orient to the Occident of hun-
dreds of missionaries who are fleeing from
the storm of hatred now raging in the Ce-
lestial Empire. Every steamer arriving
at this port from China is the bearer of
workers in religious fields whose labors
have been suddenly cut short by the com-
mand of their respective Consuls to fly for
their lives to their homes among white
men, lest the inhuman fury of the al-
mond-eyed barbarians be visited upon
them.

Some of the stories told by these home-
returning ministers of the gospel are
horrible to listen to; some are remarkable
for their concenation of curious events,
while nearly all of them graphically il-
lustrate the hardships, anxieties and ac-
tual sufferings of the many who have
worked for years among the Chinese,
speaking their language, living among
them as brothers and teaching them all
that they themselves hold most dear and
necessary to human happiness.

On the steaming China, which arrived
from the Orient yesterday afternoon, hav-
ing sailed from Yokohama on the 11th
instant, are among the large number of
trans-Pacific travelers, twenty mission-
ary men, women and children on their
way to the Coast, having to save their
lives, fled from China, now resounding
with the cry of "Death to all foreign-
ers!" Those who are seeking safety in
flight and who know not when they will
ever return to their recently abandoned
posts in the Orient are as follows: Mr.
A. F. Pike, Bonfield and child, Mr.
Mrs. J. G. Goforth and five children, Miss
M. A. Pyke, Mrs. J. A. Simmon, Miss H.
Galloway, Rev. and Mrs. S. D. Holmes
and three children, Miss M. J. McIntosh
and Miss G. Taft.

Mr. and Mrs. Goforth with their chil-
dren, Miss M. J. McIntosh and Miss M.
A. Pyke of the party were men-
tioned by the party of missionaries who
had fled from the Honan province and who
were attacked by several hundred Chi-
nese while on their way to Shanghai and
safety. Dr. P. C. Leslie, who passed
through here on the Hongkong Maru on
the 11th instant, wounded and helpless,
told the story of the attack and told his
thrilling story to an Advertiser reporter.
Dr. Leslie's story of the brutal attack on
the little party of missionaries was pub-
lished in the Advertiser of Saturday, Au-
gust 11.

GOFORTH'S STORY.

It was just after dinner last night,
shortly after the China had docked, that
Mr. and Mrs. J. Goforth, with their five
charming little children, the Rev. and
Mrs. S. D. Holmes, with their three lit-
tle ones, and several others of the mis-
sionaries aboard were gathered on the steam-
er's deck and Mr. Goforth and Mr.
Holmes told their interesting stories to
an Advertiser reporter.

Mr. Goforth, wearing a large bandage
around his head, hiding an ugly and at
one time dangerous wound received by
a sword in the hands of an infuriated Chi-
nese during the attack on the party in
which Dr. Leslie also figured, Mr. Go-
forth told the story of the attack and
brought out many facts which have
not heretofore been published.

"We were connected with the Canadian
Presbyterian Mission in the northern part
of the province of Honan," said Mr. Go-
forth, "and up to the last moment before
the Chinese in our district received word
of the doings of the Boxers, the natives
were most friendly to us and everything
was going on as well as could be desired."
"But when official messengers burst in
to the midst of our people, carrying as a
token of war to the death, a burnt
leather stick into the end of an arrow
and delivered to the Chinese the order
from the Government as it must
necessarily have come, to put all foreigners
to death—then it was that the Chinese went
wild with hate for us missionaries and
threatened all kinds of terrible things.
Then came the order from our Consul to
leave the country; indeed, we were all
rushed to leave when the message came,
as it didn't take us long to pack what
things we were to take with us and start
for the southern part of Honan in carts
en route to Shanghai.

"Dr. Leslie no doubt told you how the
party of about eighteen which left Hon-
an was split in two and how our party
was attacked by several hundred Chi-
nese. Those attacked were Mr. and Mrs.
McKenzie and child, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Goforth and children, J. Griffith, T. C.
Reed, Miss M. J. McIntosh, Miss Dr. J.
Dew, Miss M. A. Pyke and Dr. and Mrs.
P. C. Leslie.

"I do not believe that the attack by
several hundred Chinese on our little party
on Sunday, July 8, was made simply
with the idea of robbing us of our be-
longings and what money we had with us.
The Chinese may not have been Box-
ers, but they were certainly imbued with
the spirit of the Boxers, and I know that
their first idea was to do away with us
and not allow us to get out of the coun-
try. Why? When we were attacked there

were something like 10,000 Chinese gather-
ing from all around, for we were near a
big town, to stand by and see us slough
tired. They did not move to help us, any
of them, and I believe that we would have
been killed if it had not been for the
presence of the women. The Chinese then
rushed upon us with swords, knives
and a few firearms; we were almost all
faceless, having only three revolvers in
the party. We fired first in the air,
meaning only to frighten them, but this
had very little effect. Dr. Leslie, for ex-
ample, had fired all his cartridges except
one and got out of the way, and when
he returned at last by his numerous
wounds, he shot and killed a big Chinese
who was just about to strike him on the
head with his sword.

"We taught the Chinese to take our
goods and spare our lives, but they an-
swered us that not one of us was to be
spared. Then our women begged so elo-
quently for the lives of the little chil-
dren that the leaders of the attacking
party shouted a command to his men to
spare our lives. Then a rush was made
for our little property and we were rob-
bed of all we possessed. The mules at-
tached to our carts were wild with fright
at the sound of the pistol shots, the
screaming and general confusion of the con-
flict. I was knocked senseless by a force
blow on the head with a Chinese
sword, and was almost run over by the
frightened mules.

"We know the Chinese too well not to
know that every one of them is against
the foreigners now. And why? Because
they are ordered so to be. A Chinese
despise little or nothing of his own free
will. He dare not under the form of Gov-
ernment which exists in China. He does
what he is told to do by his superiors—
not that which he wants to do. They say
that the Boxers are conducting a cam-
paign of their own responsibility. It can-
not be so. The Boxers are undoubtedly
authorized in all their actions by the Chi-
nese Government. 'Death to all foreign-
ers' is the cry that now rings out on all
sides through the Celestial Empire. I
know, and we all know, for a fact that
all Chinese officials are thoroughly in fa-
vor with the idea of ridding China of all
the 'foreign devils.'

"When we all got to Shanghai after a
long, tedious and dangerous journey, we
felt a relief impossible to describe. Of
course we cannot return to China until
everything is settled, and I am afraid that
it will be a long time before that will
be a long time to come.

"So Dr. G. P. Smith passed through
here, did he? I knew Dr. Smith well. He
must have told an interesting story of
the trouble in Tien-Tsin. Dr. Leslie, who
passed through here on the America Maru,
was one of our Honan missionaries and
a mighty plucky man he was, too.
Mr. Jamieson, one of the American mis-
sionaries who left Honan with us and who
was one of the party who afterwards sepa-
rated from us, was in Shanghai ahead
of us and was most kind and generous to
us in our trouble. We arrived in Shang-
hai without anything. We are all most
thankful to have escaped with our lives.
I assure you, but we have heard many
stories of the fates which have befallen
some of our brethren, and it very natu-
rally fills our hearts with a deep, inexpress-
ible sorrow."

HOLMES' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Mr. S. D. Holmes has an en-
tirely different story to tell. His is a
story of friendship, not of hate; a tale
of help and not of hindrance. He is a
missionary of the American Baptist Mis-
sionary Union and was working at Kin-
hwa Fu in the province of Che Kiang,
where he has been laboring with his wife
for the past few years. Mr. Holmes' story in brief, is as follows:
"All the Chinese were very friendly to
us up to within a very little while before
we left the place for Shanghai. It was
not until some of the Chinese who had
witnessed the deeds of the Boxers had
come into our district, and spread the
message of death to all foreigners that
the Chinese of our district were turned
up to the idea of exterminating the mis-
sionaries."

"They were very unfriendly to us after
that and watched every opportunity of
doing us harm. But, remarkable to say,
the Chinese magistrates of the place
were friendly to us and saved us from
our destruction. My family and I
were staying at the mission at the time.
Major Slo, chief of the magistrates in
Kinhwa Fu, warned us that a message
had been received to the effect that all
missionaries, all foreigners, were to be
destroyed. He warned us that our lives
were in danger and that we were likely
to be set upon by the fanatical mob at
any moment, almost and done to death.

"Major Slo, in fact, offered the protec-
tion of his quarters to us and guaranteed
to take care of us. We had been great
messengers of death to each other, and
taken to each other; being very good
friends, indeed. Not only was Major
Slo our friend, but the two other
magistrates in the place were de-
termined in favor of giving us protection
and did everything in their power to help
us in our great trouble, and make our
lives safe from the infuriated masses.

"I was not long after the Chinese were
notified through messengers of the doings
of the Boxers and the message of death
to foreigners that they began to harass
us. A mob, fully armed, tried to force
the gate of our mission. Mr. Bonfield
and I went out to the gate and dischar-
ged our rifles into the mob in order, if pos-
sible, to frighten away the crowd, show-
ing that we were in possession of fire-
arms. They gave up the attempt to
force the gate. Then the magistrates
came to plead with the mob.

"When the magistrates arrived on the
scene the cathedral doors were thrown
open to receive them. They came into
us—and the whole mob with them—a most
unfortunate accident. Well, without go-
ing into the details, after being very thor-
oughly robbed, we eventually managed to
escape from the country with the assist-
ance of the friendly magistrates. We got
over the rear walls of our premises and
escaped by a back way to the quarters of
Major Slo. The Major had only ten sol-
diers with him at the time, but was im-
mediately for more and gave us an es-
cort. We had a hard time of it before
getting away; the mob wanted to get at
us. They wanted to kill us, but the Major
protected us, and his few soldiers charg-
ed the crowd again and again, often kill-
ing several of the enemy. Then the sol-

diers captured several prisoners. The
mob tried many times to burn the build-
ing of the mission, but it would not burn.
Finally they did succeed in burning the
vicarage, but that was all. It was Sat-
urday, July 14, that the most of this trou-
ble was going on. Then we escaped.

"We did not have to go to Shanghai for
Major Slo promised us ample protection
if we stayed with him; he had secured
about 300 soldiers by this time. But we
were afraid that at any moment we would
be set upon by the mob, and we were in need
of some money; the Major handed me
\$100. Surely it was a remarkable case of
friendship on the part of these three Chi-
nese, Major Slo and his two fellow offi-
cials.

"Major Slo sent his own brother and
two of his most intimate friends as a per-
sonal escort with us to Shanghai; he al-
so gave us twenty soldiers, ten of this
number saw us all the way through to
Shanghai. Fortunately, on arriving in
Shanghai, we found the treasurer of our
society there and were able to get some
money for our necessities. We also serv-
ed of the Chinese soldiers for their ex-
pense, and made presents to the brother and
friends of Major Slo.

"I think if any story should be publi-
shed, it should be this one, for here is a
case of wonderful kindness on the part
of the Chinese at a time when it was
not expected. Let us give them credit for
this one good deed; there are possibly
have been similar services rendered; they
are guilty of enough awful crime as it
is—let us give them, therefore, especial
credit for this act of humanity. It is
very strange when you consider that in
reality all of China is at war with the
rest of the world."

STATEMENT ON THE LAUPAHOEHOE ROW

Communication On Subject
From Deputy Sheriff
Swaine.

HILLO, Hawaii, August 17.—The Her-
ald prints the following communication:

Mr. Editor: Sir—Please allow me to
make a correction of your statement of
the "Laupahoehoe Trouble."

BANDITS IN OHIO

Train Express Mes-
senger Murdered.

HIS SAFE WAS LOOTED

Body of the Victim Was Not Found
Until the Train Reached
Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 11.—So far as known, the train robbers who murdered Express Messenger Charles Lane, on the Pennsylvania-Pittsburg train which arrived in this city at 11:30 last night, and looted the "local" safe of all the money and valuables it contained have not yet been captured.

The crime was not discovered until the train pulled into the Union station here. When Extra Messenger Sheldon, of the Adams Transfer Office, went to the car, he found Lane dead, lying face downward in a pool of blood between the stove and the side of the car in the forward end. The body was found to have been riddled with bullets and there were evidences that a desperate struggle had taken place. No less than eight bullet wounds were found. The robbers had taken the key to the local safe from the messenger's pocket. The key was left sticking in the safe door. The messenger's revolver, which was in his pocket, had been probably laid by the robbers, after being wrested from his hand.

The murder was probably committed just after the train left Milford Center, twenty-eight miles west of Columbus, where it is believed the robbers boarded the train. Conductor Taylor saw and talked with Messenger Lane when the body was discovered here, it was cold and the blood clotted, showing that death had occurred at least a half hour previous. The robbers had no difficulty in getting into the car, as the end door had been left open on account of the heat. The train made only two stops between Milford Center and Columbus, one at Plain City and the other at Marble Cliff, the latter five miles out of the city. At the latter place the train was flagged to take on a passenger, an old man. All the city detectives were immediately sent out along the line of the railroad and are scouring the neighboring country. From the number of bullets fired into the body of the messenger it is supposed there were two, three or four robbers.

Lane was 24 years of age and leaves a widow and child.

Officials of the Adams Express Company profess to be unable to make an estimate of the loss. They say that the safe opened was not likely to contain a large sum, but that until the business has been checked up, there is no manner in which they can fix the amount.

Baggage-master Fletcher, whose car was next in front of the looted car, made the following statement today: "I saw Lane put off and take on freight at Urbana. After we left Urbana everything went well until we reached Capell, where we made a stop. I remember now that I heard talking there. When the train came along the train, there apparently being two or three of them. One man stepped on a piece of rotten wood, which attracted my attention just before the train got away. I supposed they were passengers to board the train. We stopped at Plain City and Milford, and heard no unusual sounds. After we left Plain City, I thought I would wash up and tried the door of the express car, but found that it would move only about an inch. I concluded that Lane had freight against it. We stopped at Marble Cliff and there I saw two men running toward the train—one an old man and the other a young fellow. They were dressed in dark clothes."

Fletcher is able to give a sort of description of these persons and the police are trying to locate them. It is claimed by the detectives that the men who committed the robbery and murder were perfectly familiar with the train and the customs of the people on board. The bandits overlooked, or purposely left a large quantity of silver bullion and a number of east-bound passengers of value. They seem to have been pressed for time in their operations.

After leaving Marble Cliff the train made no stop except at the Hocking Valley crossing in the suburbs of this city. In addition to two suspects arrested here, four men are held at Plain City and Conductor Jerry Taylor has gone to identify them, if he can.

OTHER TRAIN ROBBERIES SLAIN.

GOODLAND, Kas., August 10.—The two men who robbed the Union Pacific train near Hugo, Col., ninety miles east of Denver, last Sunday morning and who shot and killed W. J. Fay, an aged passenger who resisted them, are both dead. One was shot to pieces by a sheriff's posse and the other was burned to death in a sod house in which he had taken refuge.

The two robbers met their death three miles east of this city, after a battle with a posse of citizens commanded by Sheriff William Walker. In the fight one of the men was killed, but not until after three members of the posse had been wounded, two seriously and perhaps fatally. The other robber barricaded himself in a sod house and defied the posse. Sheriff Walker telegraphed to Superintendent Denal of the Union Pacific, urging him to send a piece of cannon to batter down the walls of the house, but before the artillery arrived the house was "red" and the man hidden within was "red" to death.

Members of the posse wounded in the attack and the siege which preceded the robbery were J. Briggs, Commercial Hotel of this city, Cullins, also a resident of this city, and a third man, whose name was not sustained slight in-

NO DECISIVE STROKE YET

(Continued from Page 1.)

the condition that all the other powers should acquiesce in the appointment. As to this latter point diplomatic negotiations have been going on during the last few days. Emperor Nicholas, with whom the Count is an especial favorite, consented, and Austria-Hungary and Italy quickly consented. The acquiescence of the United States and Great Britain was next received and the assent of Japan came last.

The German Foreign Office told a correspondent this evening that the content of the other powers had been virtually secured to the selection of Count von Waldersee as commander in chief.

The number of volunteers from the army reserves who have signified their willingness to go to China is said to be 120,000. From this number it is understood that a corps not exceeding 20,000 will be formed. A portion of the corps will leave within a fortnight or as soon as the Cabinet meeting called for tomorrow shall have given consent to the project.

The Chinese Minister in Berlin, Lu Hui Houan, has received a dispatch substantially identical with the alleged Chinese imperial edict ordering the safe conduct of the members of the foreign legations to Tien-Tsin. This he has forwarded to the foreign office, where it is regarded, however, as another Chinese ruse.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The subject of the appointment of Count von Waldersee to command the international forces in China has been presented to the United States Government, but no answer has yet been returned. Count Waldersee is regarded by the authorities here as an eminent soldier, and it is believed he is satisfactory to all. It is said that his appointment would mean a campaign of broader scope than that in which our forces are engaged at the present moment, which is for the relief of the Ministers in Peking, and Count Waldersee, who is now in Germany, cannot possibly reach China until that object is accomplished or deemed to be accomplished. It is thought by the government that it is not necessary to immediately decide upon a commander for a future campaign. The matter will be taken up with President McKinley when he arrives in Washington next week.

BERLIN, August 10.—This evening the correspondent of the Associated Press had another interview with Count von Waldersee, who, although 63, looks much younger. His step is vigorous and spry. His hair is closely cropped and an iron gray mustache contrasts with a ruddy complexion. Evidently he is undertaking his important task in China with spirit and energy. He expressed regret at being unable to talk freely about his campaign plans, but said:

"I am busy making preparations for my departure and have been conferring at length with the Minister of War and with Count von Schlieffen, chief of the general staff. A list of the officers comprising my China staff was submitted to Emperor William, who approved it. Some thirty German officers will accompany me. General von Schatzkopf will be my chief of staff. Col. Barongay will be chief quartermaster. The others are Baron Knigge and Count Koenigsmark as aids and Count Wernigerode."

"Yielding to potent reasons, I gave up the idea of going to China by way of San Francisco. I shall start from Genoa on August 20, sailing by the Sachsen, and expect to arrive at Shanghai on September 2. There I shall establish preliminary headquarters and complete my staff from the contingents of the other powers. One reason for this change is that I can be better reached by telegraph while on the way. Tomorrow morning I shall go on a brief visit to Hanover to arrange a number of personal matters."

"I am very glad to hear that my appointment has been received in the United States with approval. You see (this was added smilingly), I am half an American myself."

The Field Marshal then showed the correspondent a tropical outfit which Emperor William had presented to him personally on Wednesday. The uniform is the same as the Kaiser wore in Palestine. On apparent authority it is said here today that news regarding the military moves, including the preparations for further shipments of troops to China will be officially withheld, so as not to betray the plan of campaign to China, including the Chinese diplomatists in Europe. As a result, reports are very contradictory. However, a number of facts go to show that Germany is preparing further large shipments.

The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired article, admits that 6,000 additional troops will also leave, although it says that at present some 15,000 or 20,000 have now been ordered to proceed. The semi-official Militar Wochenblatt this evening says:

"According to present orders from the powers, the middle of August will see altogether 40,500 available troops with 162 guns in the province of Pe Chi Li. By the end of September there will be 73,000 with 230 guns, not including the troops at Shanghai, Canton and Peking. Russia now has 67,000 men with 104 guns concentrating in Manchuria, and 105,000 more and 138 guns now forming for the Altogether, 220,000 men with 500 guns will be in China within six weeks; and altogether 117 war vessels, exclusive of twenty-one torpedo boats, are now watching the Chinese coast, of which seventy are in the gulf of Pe Chi Li."

Maui Personals.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 18.—During the afternoon of the 18th, the Thursday Club met at Mrs. D. C. Lindsay's, Pala.

The new residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin at Pala will be completed in about two weeks.

Mr. W. E. Beckwith and bride are expected on Maui September 1st.

Pala plantation has been tearing down or moving away all its old office buildings preparatory to building a new office and store.

On Tuesday, the 14th, at Makawao, J. H. Bell, contractor for the new Maunaloa Seminary, was again sued by I. M. Sloper, carpenter, for \$250 damages. Sloper maintains that there was a verbal contract which Mr. Bell broke when he discharged him. The latter denies that any contract whatever was made. The Judge reserved his decision until the 21st.

Samuel E. Kalama has received his commission as Deputy Sheriff of Makawao district, vice W. H. King, who resigned to enter business in Wailuku. Deputy Sheriff Kalama has offered Harry Copp his old position as captain of police. Makawao people are pleased with the choice of the new deputy and new captain.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Ben-on, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LIQUOR BRINGS ABOUT MURDER

Two Native Sailors
Slay For No
Reason.

JAPANESE KILLED
AT LIHUE, KAUAI.

Drunken Seamen From the Niihau
Commit a Fearful
Crime.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A tragedy was enacted in Lihue, Kauai, on Sunday last. Two drunken sailors, natives brutally murdered a Japanese laborer, waylaying and clubbing him to death. The men are now in jail at Lihue.

The news arrived by the Inter-Island steamer Ke Au Hou yesterday morning. Purser Sharratt secured the facts of the case from Purser Hapal of the Niihau to which steamer Kapaa and Umi, the men who did the killing, belonged.

While the Niihau was weatherbound at Hanamau, on Sunday about ten of the crew of the steamer went ashore. They immediately went to Lihue, met friends and proceeded to get fighting drunk. All day long they drank and towards night some of the natives began to think about returning to the vessel, and shortly afterwards the whole lot started for Hanamau in a very muddled condition indeed.

Staggering along the road towards the steamer they met six Japanese laborers. It seems that one of the sailors asked one of the Japanese for a smoke. The Japanese became frightened and ran hastily away. The sailors became angry at the behavior of the Japanese and not long afterwards they met a couple more Japanese and repeated their demand for a smoke. As in the first case the Japanese started to run

away but only one made his escape. The other fellow was caught, defended himself as best he knew how under the conditions, but was very soon over-come and knocked dying to the ground. Soon he lay there quite still—dead—murdered.

The native sailors came to their senses somewhat at the sight of the Japanese lying there in the road lifeless and their awful deed was soon realized by the perpetrators of the crime. They hastened on to Hanamau. On arriving there the two men now under arrest, Lmi and Kaapa, jumped in the water and swam out to the Niihau. The other eight lay down on the wharf and went to sleep.

While the sailors slept a native passed along the road which the men from the steamer had recently traversed and came across the lifeless body of the Japanese laborer. He communicated with the police at once and very shortly afterwards Deputy Sheriff Rice was out with a posse of men. All of the men from the Niihau who went to Lihue were arrested and lodged in Lihue jail.

An investigation was held on Monday and Umi and Kaapa, the men who swam out to their steamer Sunday night, were arrested as a result. The other eight men were afterwards released and are now on board the Niihau. It is just possible that some of these may be re-arrested for complicity in the crime. When the authorities examined the scene of the crime they discovered heavy sticks which were probably used in the assault.

Kauai had another affair besides the murder. There was a cutting affray between two Kapaa Portuguese; one of the men was seriously injured on account of the other's attentions to his wife. This also occurred on Sunday. During a drunken brawl the two Portuguese came to dangerous blows, one of them, the married man, drawing a knife and stabbing the other in the breast. A wound was inflicted four inches long and deep enough to expose the unfortunate man's ribs. It is probable that he will recover, however.

It is said, in the case of the murder of the Japanese, that one of the sailors took a fence rail and struck the Japanese across the abdomen, tearing through his stomach and cutting his liver.

SUMMARY OF CHINESE STATUS QUO UP TO AUGUST ELEVENTH

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—By capturing Yangtsun on Monday, two days after the advance on Peking, the allied forces have taken a long step toward their goal, and Washington already figures that ten days more shall bring them to the walls of China's capital. In taking Yangtsun sixty Americans were killed or wounded, mostly in the Fourteenth Regiment, but General Chaffee could furnish only the name of Lieut. Lang of the Ninth Infantry. The total loss was about 200 men. The allies' losses at Peking are now reported as 1,120, of whom Russia contributed 600.

Previous reports of the destruction of the French legation in Peking had led to a belief that it had been abandoned, but news of Saturday's date received yesterday from the Austrian Minister announced that although part had been blown up by mines, it was still sheltering not only the French but the Austrians, who had fled to it when their own headquarters were destroyed, and probably the Belgians. According to an undated message from a German official, which probably left Peking about the same time, the Boxers surrounded the legation, which is thus cut off from the British legation, reports strong efforts of the Peking authorities to induce the legations to leave the city, and their steadfast refusal.

Though not an ultimatum, the note of the United States Government to China, made public yesterday, "demands" an immediate cessation of the hostile attacks on the legations, and urges hearty co-operation with the allies.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—Through Minister Wu the United States Government addressed last evening a vigorous warning to the Chinese officials in Peking that they would be held personally accountable for the safety of Ministers there. It was pointed out that if the servants could not be protected in the easily defended portion of Peking, it was futile to suggest escorting them to the coast. While not in a diplomatic sense an ultimatum, this memorandum is regarded as affording a last opportunity for the Chinese Government to arrange matters except on a basis of dictation by the powers after the entry of their troops into the capital.

In response to a demand made a month ago by the United States, and probably actuated by the beginning of the allies' advance, if not also by the reverse suffered by its forces at Peking, the Chinese Government has issued an edict opening free communication with the Ministers in Peking, as a result of which a cipher message was sent from Washington last evening to Minister Conger.

Advices from the British Minister in Peking received in London yesterday state that on Friday all was well, though intermittent rifle fire by the Chinese troops and Boxers had continued since the cessation of shell fire on July 15. Two hundred women and children are among the refugees in the British legation. The total casualties there have been 60 killed and 110 wounded.

Further details of the battle at Peking on Sunday encourage the belief that the Chinese resistance was less than at first supposed. Washington thinks the allies' advance guard has already reached Tientsin, about one-third of the distance from Tien-Tsin to Peking.

Reports from General Chaffee and Admiral Remy show that the Americans were unable to participate in the fight. The early reports of seven hours of battle and heavy losses of the allies seem to be without foundation.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee is to be sent to China to lead the German troops there, and it is reported at Berlin and is generally believed in other European capitals that he will be made commander in chief of the allied forces.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—Stimulated by the improvement in the international horizon, China is suing for peace. Li Hung Chang has been invested with plenary powers to the end. The co-operation of the imperial authorities with the allies to the extent of a least of handing over the refugees to an inadequate force as an escort in the neighborhood of Peking is expected in many quarters. In a word, the Chinese sky is just now more serene than for many long days past.

At this juncture comes a dispatch from Shanghai indicating that while the Chinese Government is fain to admit its inability to fight the outer world as a whole, it has not forgotten the advantages to be obtained by dividing the powers, and is seeking to secure Russian support, while even more menacing to international cohesion is the report of the intention of Admiral Seymour to land British troops at Shanghai.

With one power taking measures of this kind in its own particular sphere of influence, the others would be likely to follow suit, and the Washington administration consequently views the outlook with some measure of alarm. Hitherto the note of the powers dealing with China has been given by the United States. With developments such as are feared from the reported decision of Admiral Seymour, the Washington Government could, in view of its declared policy, have nothing to do.

DECISION IN THE
TRAMWAYS CASE
Judge Humphreys Grants Application For
Injunction.

On Saturday Judge Humphreys rendered a decision for the plaintiff in the case of J. A. McCandless vs. the Hawaiian Tramways Company granting an injunction against the company to prevent them from doing any further work on the King street double track. The decision of the judge made the temporary injunction permanent and in rendering it Judge Humphreys said

that the officers of the Government were to be complimented for safeguarding the public interests as they had done. The Tramways Company will take the case to the Supreme Court.

August Kraft's Estate.

W. L. Howard applied to the Circuit Court on Saturday for appointment as temporary administrator of the estate of August Kraft, the aged jeweler and horticulturist who died some time ago. Mr. Kraft's estate is valued at \$12,168.85 consisting of real estate, money and bonds. His heirs are children living in the Eastern States.

Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young U. S. N., is in New York on a brief visit from Havana.

THE WEATHER FIGURES FOR MONTH OF JULY

Temperature mean for the month, 75.5 F.; normal, 77.2; average daily maximum, 85.8; average daily minimum, 73.0; average daily range, 12.3; greatest daily range, 19.0; least daily range, 8.0; highest temperature, 88; lowest, 63. The month was the warmest July on record.

Barometer average, 29.955; normal, 29.955 corrected for gravity; highest, 30.06; lowest, 29.85; greatest change in 24 hours, .07. Relative humidity, 67.5 per cent; normal, 68.3; mean dew-point, 66.3; normal, 63.3; absolute moisture, 7.21 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.41.

Rainfall, 2.9 inches; normal, 1.80; rain-record days, 24; normal, 19. Greatest fall in one day, 0.41 inches. Luakaka rainfall, 12.60; Kapiolani Park, 0.65.

The artesian well level fell from 33.53 feet above sea level to 33.28. The fall would have been greater but for the heavy rains in Manoa and Nuuanu.

Trade-wind days, 31 (6 of N. N. E.); normal number of trade-wind days, 23. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 3.7; normal, 4.0. Approximate percentages: district rainfall: South Hilo, 100; North Hilo, 60; Hanalei, 30 to 60; Kohala, 70; Waimea, 80; Kona, 200; Kau, 140; Puna, 100 to 120; Maui, 200; Oahu, 150; Kauai, 150.

Average temperatures: Pepeekeo, 100 feet elevation, maximum average, 81.9; average minimum, 70.7; Waimea, 2,700 feet elevation, 74.4 and 68.7; Kohala, 585 feet elevation, 72.5 and 71.9; Kula, 5,000 feet elevation, 68.2 and 61.3; W. R. Castle's, Kula, 5,000 feet elevation, highest, 87.5; lowest, 70.0; mean, 73.3; Kilauea, Kauai, 2,250 feet elevation, 81.4 and 72.6.

Earthquakes reported on Hawaii on the 8th and 10th.

RAINFALL FOR JULY.

(From reports to Weather Bureau.)

Stations—	Elev.	Rain.
(Ft.)	(In.)	
Waialeale	50	8.73
Hilo (town)	100	
Kaunakakai	1250	8.76
Pepeekeo	100	7.34
Hakalau	300	8.38
Honolulu	500	6.03
Honolulu	500	4.94
Kaunakakai	1250	3.62
Kukui	250	2.01
Pauilo	750	2.70
Pauilo (Moore)	800	1.32
Pauilo (Greig)	1150	2.02
Honokaa (Muir)	425	1.50
Honokaa (Kalehua)	700	2.76
Kukuihaele	1000	3.55
Awini Ranch	2500	
Awini (Lot 5)	200	3.31
Niuli	350	3.30
Kohala (Parsonage)	585	3.11
Kohala Mission	585	3.11
Kohala Sugar Co.	224	3.43
Hawi	400	2.79
Hawi	400	1.93
Waimea	2700	13.73
Kaunakakai	1250	11.23
Naalehu	1800	2.25
Naalehu	1800	
Naalehu	1725	
Henuapo	25	1.89
Hiles	310	2.30
Pahala	850	
Moaula	700	
Olas (Russell)	1000	12.59
Volcano House	4000	3.63
Kapoho	110	
Poholki	10	8.27
Kalapana	8	3.54

MAUI.	
Lahaina	600
Olowalu	15
Waipahoehoe	700
Kaupo (Mokulua)	285
Kipahulu	10
Hamos Plantation	100
Naku	700
Kula (Von Tempky)	4000
Kula (Keataniwa)	2800
Puomalele	1400
Pala	150
Haleakala Ranch	2000

LANAI.	
Maunaloa (Keomuku)	6
OAHU.	
Punahou (W. Bureau)	50
Kulaokahu	50
Kewalo (King St.)	15
Makiki Reservoir	150
Kapiolani Park	10
School St. (Bishop)	50
Inuane Asylum	30
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	25
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250
Nuuanu (Dole St.)	405
Nuuanu, Luakaka	850
Manoa (W. Dairy)	25
Maunawili	300
Kaneohe	100
Waimanalo	25
Abulimau	350
Kahuku	25
Ewa Plantation	180
Waipahu	200

KAUAI.	
Lihue, Grove Farm	200
Lihue (Molekoe)	200
Kealia	12
Hanalei	32
Waialeale	50

JUNE.	
Haleiwa	3.41
Wylie street	1.86

C. J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

N. B.—Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the 15th of following month.

Needs of British Honduras.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Sir David Wilson, Governor of British Honduras, is in the city on his way to London. He will sail today for Liverpool. He has lived in the tropics nearly thirty years. In speaking of his visit to England, he says: "What British Honduras demands most imperatively is railroads. For this reason I am going to London to endeavor to obtain financial backing for a railroad running from Belize, the capital and chief seaport of our crown province, into the neighboring State of Guatemala. The proposed road will be about 100 miles long, and will connect with the chief railroad lines of Guatemala."

Shah Goes to Ostend.

PARIS, August 11.—The official visit of the Shah of Persia to Paris, ended this morning. Accompanied by President Loubet and M. de Cassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Majesty rode to the railroad station surrounded by an escort of cavalry and started for Ostend.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Grievé and Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Wright were among the passengers on the City of Peking.

LANTERNS



SPECIALS

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When in use resembles a
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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. "THE BLOOD" FROM ALL IMPURITIES. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit efforts to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, the sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS: LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England

POST OFFICE CHANGES

Inspector M. H. Flint's Accomplishments.

HAWAII'S NEW SERVICE

Something About the Man who has Put the Department in Shape.

Among the important departmental changes brought about by the change of government of June 14 last was the transfer of the post office of the Republic of Hawaii to the authority of the United States government. M. H. Flint, Post Office Inspector, has had charge of the important matters connected with the change, and in the two months which have elapsed since the Hawaiian government ceased to have direct jurisdiction over the postal department of the Islands, the transfer has been complete and successful while none of its important work was retarded in the slightest detail.

To change over into an entirely new system, seventy post offices, many of them far removed from landing ports, to create new postmasters, secure bonds for each and forward the same to Washington; to give each office a complete outfit of United States stamps, money orders, blanks and all the minute paraphernalia which Uncle Sam requires each postmaster to possess before he can go on, readily with his work; to instruct the clerks of the Honolulu office in the mysteries of handling the mail sacks of the United States government; all this has required systematic handling and energetic supervision. Mr. Flint has been entirely successful in his two months' efforts and will leave the local field on September 4 for Los Angeles where he has his headquarters. Mr. H. B. Hall, who has been assisting Mr. Flint, will accompany his chief at that time.

Hawaii has been made a permanent separate postal district and will therefore have an inspector in charge, with headquarters in Honolulu. W. A. Robinson, from San Francisco, will succeed Mr. Flint. A traveling inspector will also be allowed this district. Had it not been that civil service examinations are necessary for every man who enters the postal service, Mr. Flint would unreservedly ask for the appointment of Louis Kenake of the local post office to the position of traveling inspector. Although inspectors and traveling inspectors do not undergo civil examinations, yet they take such an examination when first entering upon postal service from which they are later promoted, if fit, to become inspectors.

Mr. Flint has been in Uncle Sam's post office service for fourteen years. He was first appointed bookkeeper and cashier in the Los Angeles post office, and later as assistant postmaster, retaining these positions for three years, when he was appointed inspector. His division formerly took in the entire Pacific coast and as far east as Montana. The present limits of his work are confined to Nevada, California and Arizona. Hawaii is a separate division.

Among the interesting cases in which his skill was brought to a full test, was a train robbery on the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, two years ago, between Victor and Aleck, California. Two men robbed the train. One was mortally wounded by the express messenger and the other was captured by Mr. Flint's posse. They also took in a saloon keeper and an accomplice who was a Deputy Sheriff of the county. It was developed in the trial that the latter two were the men who "worked" the robbers to perform the deed. It was one of the hardest fought trials in which Mr. Flint ever figured, but he secured the conviction of the unwounded robber, the saloon keeper and the deputy sheriff, all of whom are now confined at San Quentin. As inspector Mr. Flint was appointed by President Harrison, although he entered service in the first Cleveland administration. His division takes in nearly 600 offices.

Speaking of the Hawaiian offices the inspector said he hoped to have Lihue in the presidential offices this year but by reason of a lack of full data the office was not listed in that division, as are Honolulu, Hilo and Kohala. He also hopes by next year to raise to presidential appointments the offices at Lahaina, Wailuku and Honokaa.

The failure of Civil Service Commissioner Kiggins, who was ordered to Hawaii to supervise the examinations for the carriers for the free delivery system, will probably delay the putting into operation that important branch of the postal service here. Mr. Flint, however, believes that another commissioner will be sent here and that before many months expire the grey-coated mail carriers will be making house to house visits. Everything is ready for that work. The maps, districts and routes have all been prepared and authority is awaited from Washington.

Under the civil service rules a carrier or employee of the department cannot be removed until charges are preferred against him; a copy thereof being delivered in his hands, and the inspector will listen to the charges and take testimony. The inspector takes minute details in all cases, no matter how large or how small the salary may be. After a civil service examination the postmaster makes a request upon the secretary of the commission for names in the order of their standing at examinations. The three highest names are handed to him. The postmaster takes his choice of one name. Supposing he choose number 3. The secretary

next makes a certificate of numbers 1, 2 and 4. If number 2 is selected, the third certification is sent up to him with numbers 1, 4 and 6. If number 5 is chosen, number 1's name is then dropped from the lists. Thus the postmaster has some leeway in the selection of his employees, although rigidly bound to accept only the names sent him by the commission.

On the Mariposa yesterday Mr. Flint sent to Washington \$1,650 worth of Hawaiian stamps, formerly owned by private parties. These will be redeemed in United States stickers. Forty-eight thousand dollars worth of the Hawaiian issue were sent to Washington directly after the Republic was merged into that of the Territory. These were taken direct from the vaults of the Treasury Department. Six thousand eight hundred dollars were also sent from the Honolulu office alone at the same time.

There are less than 100 post office inspectors in the service, each of whom is a man chosen for his special fitness for the important post.

Plague is Pau in Sydney.

For sixteen days before the Mariposa left Sydney there had been no cases of plague in that city, and the vessel brought a clean bill of health from that port. She reported that the disease had been completely rooted out. The vessel was compelled to observe the rule of remaining six feet away from the wharf here, however, and until thirty days have elapsed since the last case of plague in Sydney all vessels from that port will be forced to obey the same rule.

SOLD ALCOHOL

Two Drug Companies Accused.

Hollister and Company and Benson, Smith and Company Deny Any Guilt.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Upon the complaint of High Sheriff Brown, the drug companies of Benson, Smith & Co., and Hollister & Co., were summoned to appear in Police Court yesterday afternoon for the alleged selling of alcohol to persons other than licensed physicians. They are charged with a violation of section 762 of the penal laws of 1897. This act reads: "The holders of licenses for the sale of methylated spirits and alcohol is prohibited from selling alcohol to any person but a duly licensed physician; and no greater quantity than one gallon at any one sale shall be sold to any such physician."

Sheriff Brown in his complaint against the firms says, "That he is informed and has reason to believe that the firm of Hollister & Co., and Benson, Smith & Co., corporations duly established and existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, have, during one month last past, violated section 762 of the penal laws of 1897 by selling alcohol to persons other than duly licensed physicians, said firms having licenses as provided by section 698 for the sale of methylated spirits and alcohol."

The arrests were in reality made to test the law governing such sales and the prohibitions imposed by the laws of the Republic of Hawaii. The drug stores interpret the law under the Territory to mean that the liquor can be sold to any reputable person other than physicians, but not in the manner that liquors are dispensed over the bar of a licensed saloon. It is the opinion of George W. Smith of the firm of Benson, Smith & Co., that the interpretation of the law under the laws of the Territory is that they have the right to sell the stimulants above mentioned to reputable persons, but not indiscriminately.

The Grand Jury is responsible for the test to be made in these cases. It is understood the High Sheriff was before that body lately and the question of alcoholic beverages was brought up. The result of his visit to the Grand Jury was a personal investigation made at the drug stores mentioned, and the subsequent issue of the warrants.

A HONOLULU MAN

Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, or shortness of sleep? Are your eyelids distended or heavy? Are your forebodings, or unsettled sleep? Are your eyelids distended or heavy? Are your forebodings, or unsettled sleep? Are your eyelids distended or heavy? Are your forebodings, or unsettled sleep?

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THEY MUST KEEP MUM

Grand Jury Witnesses Warned.

LEAKS MUST BE STOPPED

Judge Humphreys Cautions Inquisitors to Swear Those Testifying.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The lack of secrecy in the Grand Jury proceedings has become such a byword of late that Judge Humphreys called the jurymen into court yesterday and gave them a talking to on the subject.

His Honor said that the news of what had transpired in the grand jury room had evidently gone abroad through the witnesses that had appeared before that body. Each member of the jury had taken oath not to divulge the matters that had come before it, but no such oath had bound the witnesses. He urged that in future all witnesses appearing before the court should be sworn to absolute secrecy on all matters which came to their knowledge while within the grand jury room.

It was not compatible with the dignity of the Grand Jury, Judge Humphreys said in concluding, that the matters which it discussed in its chamber should be talked of as of common report on the streets, hence the necessity of compelling secrecy on the part of all witnesses appearing before it.

H. E. Waitt, foreman of the Grand Jury, asked to be excused from further attendance on the sessions of that body, as he had urgent business in San Francisco which necessitated his departure by the Mariposa. His excuses were accepted and he was discharged, E. I. Spaulding being appointed in his stead.

Charles Graham, whose father was reported to be seriously ill in San Francisco was also excused to sail on the Mariposa.

MANY CRIMINAL CASES DISMISSED.

Following the precedent established in the Ottoman liquor case a few days ago, Judge Humphreys dismissed ten criminal cases which had been appealed from the District Court. In each of these cases no formal sworn complaint against the defendants had been filed and Judge Humphreys held that they had not been properly before the District Court, hence he had no jurisdiction.

Three of these cases were against Frank Fisher, accused on two charges of selling liquor without a license and on one of assault and battery.

The other cases were against Sam Hoy, accused of having opium in possession; Bob Gardner, selling liquor without a license; Matsumura, headless driving; F. C. Parker, gross cheat; Kaimi Nanao, selling liquor without a license; Fred Myers, selling liquor without a license; Tai Hing, having opium in his possession.

ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED.

George R. Carter was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Jacob Jurgensen with the will annexed. His bond was fixed at \$1,500.

THIRD DEMURRER SUSTAINED.

Since last November the "Hagey Cure case" has been in the Circuit Court but it is just as far from trial on its merits as it was eight months ago.

On the court records the case is known as Thomas M. Harrison vs. J. A. Magoon et al., and it was brought to recover \$10,000 for services in working up interest in the Hagey Cure in Tasmania. Suit was filed in November and the defendants demurred. The plaintiff was given leave to amend and then the defendants demurred again. Again the plaintiff was forced to amend and yesterday in a decision by Judge Silliman the complaint was declared defective on account of misjoinder of parties.

The plaintiff appears in person in the case assisted by Robertson & Wilder, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan and Long are defendant's attorneys.

LEFT A PECULIAR WILL.

W. H. Hoogs was yesterday appointed by Judge Silliman administrator of the estate of Edward V. Everett, on petition of his brother Charles H. Everett. Everett left property valued at \$1,225, consisting of cash in Spreckels' bank amounting to \$975 and wages due, \$250.

Everett left a holographic will, unwitnessed, dated at Waimanalo, November 10, 1899, in which he expresses a desire that all his property go to his "little friend, Miss Polua Malina." He says that he is a member of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, from which a death benefit will be due him. Everett's relatives are Charles H. Everett and Louis M. Everett, of Honolulu, and D. H. Everett of San Francisco, all brothers of the deceased.

AMENDED INDICTMENTS FILED.

Amended indictments were filed yesterday by the Grand Jury in the cases against Kane, the native accused of the robbery on Tantalus, and Ah Ching, accused of selling opium.

EX-QUEEN ANSWERS.

Former Queen Liliuokalani has filed an answer to the suit brought by Dr. C. H. English for \$5,000 for breach of contract, wherein she pleads the statute of frauds as a defense.

ANSWER IN DIVORCE.

Melle Ellen Osmer has filed answer to the suit for divorce instituted by her husband, J. L. Osmer, admitting that she has not lived with him for several years. She consents to the trial of the case immediately, and asks for the custody of her children.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Henrietta Machado Toogood has brought suit for divorce against Albert Toogood, asking divorce on account of desertion and neglect to provide. She prays for the custody of her children.

St. Vitus' Dance

Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Mrs. Minnie Fiedler, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, says:

"I was afflicted for years with St. Vitus' dance. The first symptoms of the disease began in 1889, when the nerves began twitching in my left hand. I consulted physicians of this city, but none of them ever did me a particle of good. After I had suffered for two and one half years, the disease continuing to grow worse, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"It was in 1891 that I was induced to try them, and I was surprised at my rapid improvement. I took only two boxes, and was entirely cured. It was hard to realize that I, who for over two years was scarcely able to walk, and who often found it almost impossible to talk, should be restored to perfect health and in full possession of all of my powers by two boxes of this wonderful remedy.

"I am happy to state that my health is still perfect and I have never had the slightest symptoms of a return of the disease, although it is eight years since I was cured."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore disturbed nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

AMERICANS MANUFACTURED QUICKLY.

Twenty minutes sufficed to dispatch the business of the United States District Court yesterday. Judge Estee in that time turned out five new citizens, at the rate of four minutes per man. They were: Duncan Bell Murdoch of England, J. L. Fleming of Scotland, I. R. M. Osorio of Portugal; Augusto Ornelas of Portugal, J. S. Bailey of England.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

The petit jurors were excused yesterday by Judge Humphreys until Monday next.

Joseph Le Bars, a citizen of France, has filed his declaration of intention to become an American citizen.

Judge Humphreys will today hear such divorce cases as are ready for trial.

Judge Silliman yesterday gave judgment for the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company against Annie A. Barton and Helen A. Dunning, quieting title to property on Hotel street known as the "Canton Hotel" property.

CIRCUIT COURT ORDERS.

Lee Hoo vs. Lee Ching, settled out of court.

Harrison vs. Magoon et al., demurrer sustained.

Territory vs. J. B. Dias, headless driving, fine of \$150 reduced to \$75, no mitimus to issue until November 5th.

Territory vs. Eugene Avery, defendant pleaded not guilty.

Territory vs. George A. Davis, continued until November term.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

WE CANDIDLY BELIEVE

That Our Assortment

House and Evening Slippers

Are fully up to what the fashionables want.

THE PRICES? They are not high—only reasonable quality considered.

MANUFACTURERS

SHOE COMPANY

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets.

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paraffine Candles.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LIMITED

Fort Street Store.

FLEMISH OAK AND MAHOGANY CHAIRS.

CORNER CHINA CLOSETS.

AND OTHER NICE THINGS

Can be had at this store for the asking of them. We don't tack on an extra profit because the goods are pretty and good sellers. We are satisfied with a small margin. We want your trade every twelve months.

The Bee Hive is still turning out repaired furniture as good as new.

J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

BANDITS IN OHIO

Train Express Mes-
senger Murdered.

HIS SAFE WAS LOOTED

Body of the Victim Was Not Found
Until the Train Reached
Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 11.—So far as known, the train robbers who murdered Express Messenger Charles Lane, on the Pennsylvania-Pittsburg train which arrived in this city at 11.30 last night, and looted the "local" safe of all the money and valuables it contained have not yet been captured.

The crime was not discovered until the train pulled into the Union station here. When Extra Messenger Sheldon, of the Adams Transfer Office, went to the car, he found Lane dead, lying face downward in a pool of blood between the stove and the side of the car in the forward end. The body was found to have been riddled with bullets and there were evidences that a desperate struggle had taken place. No less than eight bullet wounds were found. The robbers had taken the key to the local safe from the messenger's pocket. The key was left sticking in the safe door. The messenger's revolver, with two chambers empty, was found in the safe, where it had been probably laid by the robbers, after being wrested from his hand.

The murder was probably committed just after the train left Milford Center, twenty-eight miles west of Columbus, where it is believed the robbers boarded the train. Conductor Taylor saw and talked with Messenger Lane there. When the body was discovered here, it was cold and the blood clotted, showing that death had occurred at least a half hour previous. The robbers had no difficulty in getting into the car, as the door had been left open on account of the heat. The train made only two stops between Milford Center and Columbus, one at Plain City and the other at Marble Cliff, the latter five miles out of the city. At the latter place the train was flagged to take on a passenger, an old man. All the city detectives were immediately sent out along the line of the railroad and are scouring the neighboring country. From the number of bullets fired into the body of the messenger it is supposed there were two, three or four robbers.

Lane was 24 years of age and leaves a widow and child.

Officials of the Adams Express Company profess to be unable to make an estimate of the loss. They say that the safe opened, but that until the business has been checked up, there is no manner in which they can fix the amount.

Baggage-master Fletcher, whose car was next in front of the looted car, made the following statement today:

"I saw Lane put out and take on freight at Urbana. After we left Urbana, everything went well until we reached Capoli, where we made a stop. I remember now that I heard talking there. When I first heard the voices they appeared to be coming along the train, there apparently being two or three of them. One man stepped on a piece of rotten wood, which attracted my attention just before the train got away. I supposed they were passengers to board the train. We stopped at Plain City and Milford, and I heard no unusual sounds. After we left Plain City I thought I would watch up and tried the door of the express car, but found that it would move only about an inch. I concluded that Lane had freight against it. We stopped at Marble Cliff and there I saw two men running toward the train—one an old man and the other a young fellow. They were dressed in dark clothes."

Fletcher is able to give a sort of description of these persons and the police are trying to locate them. It is claimed by the detectives that the men who committed the robbery and murder were perfectly familiar with the train and the customs of the people on board. The bandits overtook the train, and purposely left a large quantity of silver bullion and a number of east-bound packages of value. They seem to have been pressed for time in their operations.

After leaving Marble Cliff the train made no stop except at the Hocking Valley crossing in the suburbs of this city. In addition to two suspects arrested here, four men are held at Plain City and Conductor Jerry Taylor has gone to identify them, if he can.

OTHER TRAIN ROBBERIES SLAIN.

GOODLAND, Kas., August 10.—The two men who robbed the Union Pacific train near Hugo, Col., ninety miles east of Denver, last Sunday morning and who shot and killed W. J. Fay, an aged passenger who resisted them, are both dead. One was shot to pieces by a sheriff's posse and the other was burned to death in a sod house in which he had taken refuge. The two robbers met their death three miles east of this city after a battle with a posse of citizens commanded by Sheriff William Walker. In the fight one of the men was killed, but not until after three members of the posse had been wounded, two seriously and perhaps fatally. The other robber barricaded himself in a sod house and defied the posse. Sheriff Walker telegraphed to Superintendent Denal of the Union Pacific, urging him to send a piece of cannon to batter down the walls of the house, but before the artillery arrived the house was "red and the man hidden within was "red to death."

Members of the posse wounded in the and the slugs which preceded the robbers were J. Briggs, Commercial Hotel of this city, also a resident third man, whose name is sustained slight in-

MBERLAIN'S
DIARRHO.

NO DECISIVE STROKE YET

(Continued from Page 1.)

the condition that all the other powers should acquiesce in the appointment. As to this latter point diplomatic negotiations have been going on during the last few days. Emperor Nicholas, with whom the Count is an especial favorite, consented, and France followed somewhat reluctantly. The acquiescence of the United States and Great Britain was next received and the assent of Japan came last.

The German Foreign Office told a correspondent this evening that the consent of the other powers had been virtually secured to the selection of Count von Waldersee as commander in chief.

The number of volunteers from the army reserves who have signified their willingness to go to China is said to be 120,000. From this number, it is understood that a corps not exceeding 20,000 will be formed. A portion of the corps will leave within a fortnight or as soon as the Cabinet meeting called for tomorrow shall have given consent to the project.

The Chinese Minister in Berlin, Lu Hai Houan, has received a dispatch substantially identical with the alleged Chinese Imperial edict ordering the safe conduct of the members of the foreign legations to Tien-Tsin. This he has forwarded to the foreign office, where it is regarded, however, as another Chinese ruse.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The subject of the appointment of Count von Waldersee as commander of the international forces in China has been presented to the United States Government, but no answer has yet been returned. Count Waldersee is regarded by the authorities here as an eminent soldier, and it is believed he is satisfactory. It is said that his appointment would mean a campaign of broader scope than that in which our forces are engaged at the present moment, which is for the relief of the Ministers in Peking, and Count Waldersee, who is now in Germany, cannot possibly be in China until that object is accomplished or defeated. It is thought by the Government that it is not necessary to immediately decide upon a commander for a future campaign. The matter will be taken up with President McKinley when he arrives in Washington next week.

BERLIN, August 10.—This evening the correspondent of the Associated Press had another interview with Count von Waldersee, who, although 63, looks much younger. His step is vigorous and springy. His hair is close cropped and a slightly complexion. Evidently he is undertaking his important task in China with spirit and energy. He expressed regret at being unable to talk freely about his campaign plans, but said:

"I am busy making preparations for my departure and have been conferring at length with the Minister of War and with Count von Schlieffen, chief of the general staff. A list of the officers comprising my China staff was submitted to Emperor William, who approved it. Some thirty German officers will accompany me. General von Schatzkopf will be my chief of staff and Col. Barongay will be chief quartermaster. The others are Baron Knigge and Count Koenigsmark as aids and Count Wernigerode.

"Yielding to potent reasons, I gave up the idea of going to China by way of San Francisco. I shall start from Genoa on August 20, sailing by the Sachsen, and expect to arrive at Shanghai on September 22. There I shall establish preliminary headquarters and complete my staff from the contingents of the other powers. One reason for this change is that I can be better checked by telegraph while on the way. Tomorrow morning I shall go for a brief visit to Hanover to arrange a number of personal matters.

"I am very glad to hear that my appointment has been received in the United States with approval. You see (this was added smilingly), I am half an American myself."

The Field Marshal then showed the correspondent a tropical outfit which Emperor William had presented to him personally on Wednesday. The uniform is the same as the Kaiser's, but the Field Marshal's is in a lighter shade. On apparent authority it is said here today that news regarding the military moves, including the preparations for further shipments of troops to China will be officially withheld, so as not to betray the plan of campaign to China, including the Chinese diplomatists in Europe. As a result, reports are very contradictory. However, a number of facts go to show that Germany is preparing further large shipments.

The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired article, admits that 5,000 additional troops will also leave, although it says that the present some 100,000 have now been ordered to proceed. The semi-official Militar Wochenblatt this evening says:

"According to present orders from the powers, the middle of August will see altogether 40,500 available troops with 182 guns in the province of Pe Chi Li. By the end of September there will be 73,000 with 280 guns, not including the troops at Shanghai, Canton and Peking. Russia now has 67,000 men with 104 guns concentrating in Manchuria, and 105,000 more and 133 guns now forming for invasion. Altogether, 230,000 men with 500 guns will be in China within six weeks; and altogether 117 war vessels, exclusive of twenty-one torpedo boats, are now watching the Chinese coast, of which seventy are in the gulf of Pe Chi Li.

Maui Personal.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 18.—During the afternoon of the 16th, the Thursday Club met at Mrs. D. C. Lind-say's, Pala.

The new residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin at Pala will be completed in about two weeks.

Mr. W. E. Beckwith and bride are expected on Maui September 1st.

Pala plantation has been tearing down or moving away all its old office buildings preparatory to building a new office and store.

On Tuesday, the 14th, at Makawao, J. H. Bell, contractor for the new Mau-solu Seminary, was again sued by I. M. Sloper, carpenter, for \$250 damages. Sloper maintains that there was a verbal contract which Mr. Bell broke when he discharged him. The latter denies that any contract whatever was made. The Judge reserved his decision until the 21st.

Samuel E. Kalama has received his commission as Deputy Sheriff of Makawao district, vice W. H. King, who resigned to enter business in Wailuku. Deputy Sheriff Kalama has offered Harry Copp his old position as captain of police. Makawao people are pleased with the choice of the new deputy and new captain.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LIQUOR BRINGS ABOUT MURDER

Two Native Sailors
Slay For No
Reason.

JAPANESE KILLED
AT LIHUE, KAUL.

Drunken Seamen From the Niihau
Commit a Fearful
Crime.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A tragedy was enacted in Lihue, Kaul, on Sunday last. Two drunken sailors, natives brutally murdered a Japanese laborer, waylaying and clubbing him to death. The men are now in jail at Lihue.

The news arrived by the Inter-Island steamer Ke Au Hou yesterday morning. Purser Sharratt secured the facts of the case from Purser Hapal of the Niihau to which steamer Kapa and Umi, the men who did the killing, belonged.

While the Niihau was weatherbound at Hanalei, on Sunday, about ten of the crew of the steamer went ashore. They immediately went to Lihue, met friends and proceeded to get fighting drunk. All day long they drank and towards night some of the natives began to think about returning to the vessel, and shortly afterwards the whole lot started for Hanalei in a very muddled condition indeed.

Staggering along the road towards the steamer they met six Japanese laborers. It seems that one of the sailors asked one of the Japanese for a smoke. The Japanese became frightened and ran hastily away. The sailors became angry at the behavior of the Japanese and not long afterwards they met a couple more Japanese and repeated their demand for a smoke. As in the first case the Japanese started to run.

SUMMARY OF CHINESE STATUS QUO UP TO AUGUST ELEVENTH

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—By capturing Tangsun on Monday, two days after the advance on Peking, the allied forces have taken a long step toward their goal, and Washington already figures that ten days more shall bring them to the walls of China's capital. In taking Tangsun sixty Americans were killed or wounded, mostly in the Fourteenth Regiment, but General Chaffee could furnish only the name of Lieut. Lang of the Ninth Infantry. The total loss was about 200 men. The allies' losses at Peking are now reported as 1,130, of whom Russia contributed 600.

Previous reports of the destruction of the French legation in Peking had led to a belief that it had been abandoned, but news of Saturday's date received yesterday from the Austrian Minister announced that although part had been blown up by mines, it was still sheltering not only the French but the Austrians, who had fled to it when their own headquarters were destroyed, and probably the Belgians. According to an undated message from a German official, which probably left Peking about the same time, the Boxers surround the legation, which is thus cut off from the British legation.

M. Pichon, the French Minister, reports strong efforts of the Peking authorities to induce the legations to leave the city, and their steadfast refusal. Though not an ultimatum, the note of the United States Government to China, made public yesterday, "demands" an immediate cessation of the hostile attacks on the legations, and urges hearty co-operation with the allies.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—Through Minister Wu the United States Government addressed last evening a vigorous warning to the Chinese officials in Peking that they would be held personally accountable for the safety of Ministers there. It was pointed out that if the envoys could not be protected in the easily defended portion of Peking, it was futile to suggest escorting them to the coast. While not in a diplomatic sense an ultimatum, this memorandum is regarded as affording a last opportunity for the Chinese Government to arrange matters except on a basis of dictation by the powers after the entry of their troops into the capital.

In response to a demand made a month ago by the United States, and probably actuated by the beginning of the allies' advance, if not also by the reverse suffered by its forces at Peking, the Chinese Government has issued an edict opening free communication with the Ministers in Peking, as a result of which a cipher message was sent from Washington last evening to Minister Conger.

Advices from the British Minister in Peking received in London yesterday state that on Friday last was well, though intermittent rifle fire by the Chinese troops and Boxers had continued since the cessation of shell fire on July 18. Two hundred women and children are among the refugees in the British legation. The total casualties there have been 60 killed and 10 wounded.

Further details of the battle at Peking on Sunday encourage the belief that the Chinese resistance was less than at first supposed. Washington thinks the allies' advance guard has already reached Yanan, about one-third of the distance from Tien-Tsin to Peking.

Reports from General Chaffee and Admiral Remy show that the Americans were unable to participate in the fight. The early reports of seven hours of battle and heavy losses of the allies seem to be without foundation. Field Marshal Count von Waldersee is to be sent to China to lead the German troops there, and it is reported at Berlin and is generally believed in other European capitals that he will be made commander in chief of the allied forces.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—Stimulated anew by the improvement in what may be termed the Chinese situation proper points of ill-omen appear in the international horizon. China is suing or is about to sue for peace. Li Hung Chang has been invested with plenary powers to the end. The co-operation of the imperial authorities with the allies to the extent of handing over the refugees to an inadequate force as an escort in the neighborhood of Peking is expected in many quarters. In a word, the Chinese sky is just now more serene than for many long days past.

At this juncture comes a dispatch from Shanghai indicating that while the Chinese Government is fain to admit its inability to fight the outer world as a whole, it has not forgotten the advantages to be obtained by dividing the powers, and is seeking to secure Russian support, while even more menacing to international cohesion is the report of the intention of Admiral Seymour to land British troops at Shanghai.

With one power taking measures of this kind in its own particular sphere of influence, the others would be likely to follow suit, and the Washington administration consequently views the outlook with some measure of alarm. Hitherto the note of the powers dealing with China has been given by the United States. With developments such as are feared from the reported decision of Admiral Seymour, the Washington Government could, in view of its declared policy, have nothing to do.

DECISION IN THE TRAMWAYS CASE

Judge Humphreys Grants Ap-
plication For
Injunction.

On Saturday Judge Humphreys rendered a decision for the plaintiff in the case of J. A. McCandless vs. the Hawaiian Tramways Company granting an injunction against the company to prevent them from doing any further work on the King street double track. The decision of the judge made the temporary injunction permanent and in rendering it Judge Humphreys said

that the officers of the Government were to be complimented for safeguarding the public interests as they had done. The Tramways Company will take the case to the Supreme Court.

August Kraft's Estate.

W. L. Howard applied to the Circuit Court on Saturday for appointment as temporary administrator of the estate of August Kraft, the aged jeweler and horticulturist who died some time ago. Mr Kraft's estate is valued at \$12,108.85, consisting of real estate, money and bonds. His heirs are children living in the Eastern states.

Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young U. S. N., is in New York on a brief visit from Havana.

THE WEATHER FIGURES FOR MONTH OF JULY

Temperature mean for the month, 78.5 F.; normal, 77.2; average daily maximum, 85.3; average daily minimum, 73.0; average daily range, 12.3; greatest daily range, 19.0; least daily range, 8.0; highest temperature, 88; lowest, 68. The month was the warmest July on record.

Barometer average, 29.955; normal, 29.935 corrected for gravity; highest, 30.06; lowest, 29.85; greatest change in 24 hours, 0.7. Relative humidity, 67.5 per cent, normal, 68.8; mean dew-point, 68.9, normal, 63.3; absolute moisture, 7.21 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.41.

Rainfall, 2.59 inches; normal, 1.89; rain-record days, 24; normal, 19. Greatest fall in one day, 0.41 inches. Luakaha rainfall, 12.60; Kaplani Park, 0.55.

The artesian well level fell from 33.53 feet above sea level to 33.55. The fall would have been greater but for the heavy rains in Manoa and Nuuanu.

Trade-wind days, 31 (6 of N. N. E.); normal number of trade-wind days, 23. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 37; normal, 4.0.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall: South Hill, 100; North Hill, 50; Hamakua, 30 to 60; Kohala, 70; Waimea, 80; Kona, 20; Kauai, 100 to 120; Maui, 200; Oahu, 150; Kaula, 150.

Average temperatures: Pepeekeo, 100 feet elevation, maximum average, 81.9; average minimum, 70.7; Waimea, 2,730 feet elevation, 75.4 and 66.7; Kohala, 585 feet elevation, 82.6 and 71.9; Kealahou, 1,685 feet elevation, at 6 a. m., 64.3; W. R. Castle's, Kula, 60 feet elevation, highest, 87.5; lowest, 70.0; mean, 73.3; Kilauea, Kaula, 325 feet elevation, 81.4 and 72.6.

Earthquakes reported on Hawaii on the 8th and 10th.

RAINFALL FOR JULY.

(From reports to Weather Bureau.)

Stations—	Elev.	Rain.
	(Ft.)	(In.)
Waialeale	50	8.73
Hilo (town)	100	7.82
Kaunapali	1250	7.76
Pepeekeo	100	8.68
Hakalau	200	8.88
Honohou	500	6.03
Laupahoehoe	500	4.84
Oakala	400	4.92
Kukui	250	2.01
Paalo	750	1.32
Paauhau (Moore)	1150	2.02
Kaunapali (Gravel)	425	1.80
Honokaa (Muir)	1900	2.78
Honokaa (Kalehua)	1900	2.03
Kukuihale	700	3.55
Awini Ranch	1100	3.55
Awini (Lot 6)	2500	3.55
Niuli	200	3.31
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	3.30
Kohala Mission	585	3.11
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	3.43
Hawi	400	2.79
Hawi	600	1.93
Waimea	2720	1.93
Kailua	850	1.73
Kealahou	1685	1.26
Naalehu	800	2.25
Naalehu	1350	1.89
Naalehu	1725	2.30
Hicunapo	25	1.89
Hilea	310	2.30
Pahala	850	2.30
Maoula	700	12.59
Olas (Russell)	1700	8.63
Volcano House	4000	8.63
Kapoho	110	8.27
Pohokiki	10	3.54
Kalapana	8	3.54

Stations—	Elev.	Rain.
	(Ft.)	(In.)
Lahaina	600	0.14
Olowalu	15	0.13
Waipahoehoe	700	0.53
Kaupo (Mokulau)	225	2.10
Kipahulu	700	7.19
Honouliuli	100	14.99
Nahiku	700	5.85
Kula (Von Tempsky)	4000	2.25
Kula (Kealahou)	2900	4.52
Puomalei	1400	1.50
Pala	150	1.50
Haleakala Ranch	2000	3.64

LANAI.

Stations—	Elev.	Rain.
	(Ft.)	(In.)
Maunaloa (Keomuku)	6	6.00

OAHU.

Stations—	Elev.	Rain.
	(Ft.)	(In.)
Punahou (W. Bureau)	50	2.69
Kulaokahua	50	1.65
Kewalo (King St.)	15	1.02
Makiki Reservoir	15	2.54
Kaplania Park	10	0.59
School Site (Bishop)	30	2.19
Leasehold	30	2.19
Nuuanu (W. Hall)	50	8.00
Nuuanu (W. Hall)	50	6.95
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.)	405	8.10
Nuuanu, Luakaha	550	12.60
Manoa (W. Dairy)	285	12.61
Maunawili	300	5.31
Kaneohe	100	4.62
Waimanalo	25	2.35
Alhambra	330	7.99
Kahuku	25	1.97
Ewa Plantation	60	1.29
Waipahu	200	2.00

KAUL.

Stations—	Elev.	Rain.
	(Ft.)	(In.)
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	2.58
Lihue (Molokai)	300	3.01
Kealahou	12	1.17
Kilauea	325	3.97
Hanalei	10	8.25
Waialea	32	

JUNE.

Stations—	Elev.	Rain.
	(Ft.)	(In.)
Halei	341	3.41
Wylie street	150	1.80

C. J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

N. B.—Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the 15th of following month.

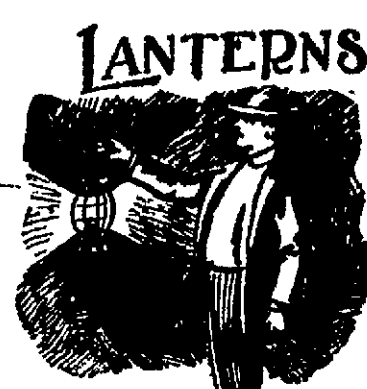
Needs of British Honduras.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Sir David Wilson, Governor of British Honduras, is in the city on his way to London. He will sail today for Liverpool. He has lived in the tropics nearly thirty years. In speaking of his visit to England, he says: "What British Honduras demands most imperatively is railroads. For this reason I am going to London to endeavor to obtain financial backing for a railroad running from Belize, the capital and chief seat of our crown province, into the neighboring State of Guatemala. The proposed route will be about 100 miles long, and will connect with the chief railroad lines of Guatemala."

Shah Goes to Ostend.

PARIS, August 11.—The official visit of the Shah of Persia to Paris, ended this morning. Accompanied by President Loubet and M. del Casse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Majesty rode to the railroad station surrounded by an escort of cavalry and started for Ostend.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Grieve and Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Wright were among the passengers on the City of Peking.



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THIS WEEK

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LUNCH BOX

25 cents each

Black Cloth Covering,
Flat Folding.

When in use resembles a
Camera. When not in use
can be folded and carried
in the pocket.

See Our Window Display

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A fine line of Crystal Etched
and Crystal Etched with Gilt

French
Glassware

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LIMITED.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

King Street, Honolulu.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

TUESDAY : : : AUGUST 21, 1900

STATUS OF THE CANAL.

The promise of the Craigie-Eyre syndicate to build the Nicaragua canal at private expense, must be taken cum grano sals. This syndicate is thought to be the influence in disguise. At any rate its influence has always been used against the Nicaragua canal bill in Congress and if it can delay action on that measure at the next session by promising to begin construction on its own account, then there will be no lack of pledges.

The Craigie-Eyre people hold the concession granted to the old Maritime company, the Warner Miller organization, whose franchise became forfeit some time ago. There is also an English company operating steamers on the San Juan river which claims to have a monopoly of the carrying trade of that stream for fifty years. These two syndicates apparently take orders from the railroad interests. They are undoubtedly obstacles to the plans of the canal projectors in Congress, hardly less formidable in their way than the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which a weak Democratic administration was persuaded to sign in the days before the war.

The canal lost its best chance when Congress, after the object-lesson of the Oregon's long trip, refused to pass the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 to begin the work. Since then it is undeniable that the enemies of the canal have strengthened their lines. They will try their best to add to the number of their adherents in the coming Congressional and Legislative elections and unless the people are active and vigilant several more men of the type of Turpie and Pettigrew may appear in the Senate and House to do the railroad's bidding.

In preparing to send a delegate to Congress Hawaii should have a care to choose one whose fidelity to the canal and whose future commitment to it is not in doubt. The Advertiser has always believed that Honolulu would get more out of the canal in proportion to its size than any other maritime city. San Francisco counts on great things and would, of course, benefit by low freight rates and by sea shipments for its fruit; yet its connection with the Oriental trade would suffer as respects the tonnage visiting its port. Steamers from the Far East that go to San Francisco and discharge cargo for railroad transfer East would naturally stop at Honolulu en route. This would be of great commercial utility to us and it requires, therefore, all the aid Hawaii can give the canal in Congress. Perhaps, who knows, the canal bill might carry by one vote and that the Hawaiian. One Islander swayed the destinies of the Democratic party at Kansas City; perhaps it will fall to our Delegate to render a decisive service to the commercial world.

"General Alexei Nicolaievich Kuropatkin," says a correspondent of "The Chicago Times-Herald," "who it is said will be sent to China as the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, is the Russian Minister of War, and is probably the most trusted, most powerful and most faithful servant of the Czar. Long ago, when Kuropatkin was a young man, he was sent to Turkestan with the Russian advance, and spent his youth in high adventure and in winning for himself honors, decorations and promotion. When he had served his apprenticeship in the marches and bivouacs of the East he returned to Europe and resumed his studies in schools. At Paris he won the Legion of Honor, and was the first Russian officer to do so. This was in 1874. The following year he went to Kokand, fought in the Pamirs—the 'roof of the world'—and in the country of Kublai Khan. He rode 2,500 miles on horseback, came back, wrote a book and won the gold medal of the Geographical Society. He entered the war with Turkey as a lieutenant and emerged from it a colonel. For God of the czar and country was the motive of all his deeds, and this faithfulness was not without its effect. Slowly he rose on the ladder of advancement, until in 1898 he was made advance master, under the Czar, of the armies of all the Russians. Kuropatkin's rank will probably give him command of the allied forces in China."

The Shah is making a better impression in Europe than his father did. The late Shah was a coarse barbarian who had sheep slaughtered in his bedroom and who always cleared his plate of remnants by throwing them under the table. Several ducal houses where he followed these interesting customs had to be renovated after his departure. The present Shah lives and eats like a European and even plays golf.

The Chinese fighting man of 1894-95 deserves a better reputation than the world has been wont to give him. At the battle of the Yalu he bore himself so well that the Japanese fleet was very willing to let go of him, whereupon he sailed to Port Arthur unharmed. Moulton was held by the Manchus against the whole army of Yamagata. Despite lack of preparation China was by no means a despicable foe.

If China is permanently held by foreign powers, as it ought to be, the last populous terra incognita will soon be opened up. By that we mean Tibet. Not more than one white man has ever seen its capital, Lhasa, and there is but a superficial knowledge in the outside world of its geography. This mysterious world and world not stay mysterious very long after China's partition has been achieved.

No good Bryanite sleeps without looking under the bed for that American Emperor.

Doubtless McKinley can keep his eye in this canvass without leaning on a broken reed.

When fakes are running light at Shanghai it is always easy to discover traces of Andree in the far North.

If the vagrant Japs could be sentenced to so many days or weeks at building roads, there would soon be an end to plantation truancy.

The plague is raging in Smyrna but the ordinary Smyrna rug of commerce is not likely to carry anything worse than mumps and other Connecticut diseases.

If Singapore has quarantined against Manila on account of the plague, transports coming this way will need all the watching the quarantine officials can bestow.

Admiral Dewey and Grover Cleveland are among the well-known Democrats who are not yet on record with a message of congratulation to Col. Bryan.

What time the Democratic campaign managers are not stultifying their party record on expansion they are trying to defend their own records about trusts.

Judging from the trouble John Wise's unwise silver plank is giving the Democracy, John's chance in the next Democratic convention will probably be farmed out to a deaf and dumb foreigner.

The death of Lord Chief Justice Russell removed a public man whose many visits to the United States and whose participation in certain public ceremonies here, had made him a familiar and honored figure to Americans.

McKinley's ultimatum to China ought to decide the extra session issue. The demand is that the attacks by Imperial troops on the legations shall cease. If they do not cease then there will be a clear casus belli which Congress will have to deal with.

There is no remedy for train robbery except a train crew that will fight. Let a given train acquire a fighting reputation and it will be let alone. It is the sheeply meekness of conductor, brakemen and engineers that permits bandits to go through a string of Pullmans, robbing the drowsy passengers.

Asanti may have to be reconquered. The natives are as numerous, active and well-armed as they were before the capture of Kumassi and have gained in fighting prowess. All that represents British ownership are a few endangered guerrillas. Later on, when the South African war is over, a second Asanti expedition may be fitted out.

The fleet of American yachts at the Cowes regatta is becoming a feature of the show. It is quite the thing for rich New Yorkers to take their floating palaces across the sea and exhibit them at all the great marine tournaments. Probably more of them can be found in the Mediterranean run-ways than in American waters. Few if any ever come to the Pacific.

A New Orleans mob lately burned a magnificent school building where the education of negroes had been provided for in the will of a philanthropist of their own race. By some oversight at the mob failed to roast the teachers at the stake. We note, however, the usual expressions of regret in the New Orleans press that the allies have not yet succeeded in quelling the murderous Boxers.

Advantages of City and County government:
More officials.
Disadvantages of City and County government:
Higher taxes.
Higher rents due to higher taxes.
Higher price for goods sold in stores on which higher taxes are paid.
Less money for improvements.
Ring rule.

The Duke of Manchester has been eager for some years to marry a rich American girl and at one time was thought to be engaged to Miss Goelet. It is now reported that he will wed a Miss Zimmerman, a heir heiress of Cincinnati. The Duke is half an American, his mother having been born in the United States, but that is his only recommendation. The condolences of her countrymen will go with the bride.

Naval Constructor Hobson's desire to lead a force in the China war met a cold rebuff from Admiral Remey. It is an open secret that the old liners of the Navy were displeased that Hobson, then of the staff, should have been given the Merrimack detail; and they were vastly disgusted, as were most other people, with Hobson's subsequent kissing tour. Hence the way his appeals for active service now fall on deaf ears.

Judge Humphreys has made the very proper rule that witnesses, appearing before the Grand Jury, shall be sworn to secrecy. It is obvious that, if the news of coming indictments is permitted to leak out the persons wanted have a chance to escape. So have needed witnesses in pending investigations. The Grand Jury, properly organized, is a true Star Chamber and anything that gives premature publicity to its work is an interference with the course of the law.

English public opinion is naturally impatient over the delay in closing up the Boer war but, as in the case of the protracted Philippine war nobody seems to be censurable. The best military talent cannot easily cope with small mounted bands familiar with the country where operations are carried on always on the go and having the sympathetic good will of the inhabitants. Lord Roberts and General Buller are in the same predicament that worsted Napoleon's Marshals in pain though it may be said of them that they stand a fair chance of getting out of it with colors flying.

A SALE OF THE LAND

Law on Purchase Leases Settled.

NO FIVE-YEAR LIMITATION

Government Receives Ruling From Washington—Meeting of Council Yesterday.

The first Governor's council in two weeks was held yesterday morning, with a full attendance of departmental heads.

A letter from Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ryan was read by Governor Dole in regard to a letter from the latter in the matter of right of purchase leases and homestead leases. The opinion from the Department practically sets for that the law in the organic act required the Government not to make a lease of agricultural lands for a longer period than five years, but did not apply in this case as they practically considered it a sale of the land. It was held that they were not leases but fee simple titles payable in installments.

Treasurer Lansing presented an application from A. B. Hewitt, of Wailana, for a light wine and beer license. This was granted.

H. J. Harrison of Lahaina made an application for a similar license. A protest petition signed by citizens of Lahaina was also read. The remonstrance was given the preference and practically shuts out the applicant from receiving a license.

The Leslie land matter in Chinatown was again brought up, and a letter from J. M. Monsarrat, attorney for Leslie, was read. Action was deferred. Upon motion, the Attorney General was requested to render an opinion as to whether the Legislature, if it meets after January 1, 1901, can raise the rate of taxation and have it take effect as of January 1.

Mr. McCandless read an application from Mr. Hoffman, manager of the new brewery, in which he requested the right to run a drain pipe from their place to the Government ditch in Keawalo. The drainage is to be clear water from the condenser plant. It was recommended by the meeting that the company be permitted to carry out their plan.

LEGAL HOLIDAY

They Want Labor Day so Declared.

Workingmen's Committee Will Confer With Governor Dole in Matter Today.

Yesterday morning a sub-committee of the general Labor Day celebration committee, composed of Messrs. E. H. May, J. J. Ryan and John Lund, called on Governor Dole to request him to designate Monday, September 3rd, a legal or public holiday, to be known as Labor Day.

It was agreed that the general committee wait on the Governor at the Capitol, to-day at noon. Permission will be asked for the use of the Government band and the drill shed for the purpose of holding a ball on the evening of September 3rd. An effort will also be made to secure the Fire Department as a feature of the parade.

The following members of the general committee will assemble at the band stand of the Capitol this morning at a few minutes before noon:

E. H. May, machinists; J. H. Connors, plumbers; J. J. Ryan, boiler makers; J. Kosick, bricklayers; H. C. Reed, pattern makers; J. P. Rasmussen, sailors; J. Santos, barbers; D. Curran, marine engineers; Geo. Crozier, blacksmiths; P. Bolles, harness makers; John Lund, painters; P. H. Hitch, sail makers; W. A. Roberts, O. R. & Co.; L. F. Wolf, electricians; James Kingsley, pressmen; James O'Reilly, carpenters. E. H. May is the chairman and Geo. R. Stoll the secretary.

Maui Postoffice.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 18.—United States Postoffice Inspector Hall has been making a tour of Maui postoffices during the last week or two. He states that there has been more trouble about securing postmasters for Maui than for any other island, but that now all the offices on Maui are provided for except in a few localities of meager population where it was discovered that the present incumbents being Hawaiians could not read and write English. Quite a number of these small offices will be discontinued.

When mention is made of the small salaries of postmasters, Mr. Hall's answer is that the United States make no profit from the fourth class offices, that everything is a gift to the postmaster, and that if a community wishes a post office, it is their duty to secure some reliable man to take charge of it; if they do not do so, they are the losers.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LAID TO REST

The Funeral of Mrs. J. K. Farley.

Sister of W. O. Smith Buried at Koloa, Kauai, in the Family Vault.

(Special Correspondence.)

KOLOA, Kauai, August 18.—The funeral of the late Mrs. J. K. Farley took place at Koloa at 2 p. m. August 17. The services were held in the Koloa church, built by her father, and were conducted by Rev. J. M. Lydgate, assisted by Rev. Hans Isenberg and Rev. Sol. Kaulili. Special music was rendered by the Koloa choir. The remains were interred in the little family cemetery in the old mission grounds. There was a large attendance of friends from all over the island and many Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese from Koloa, whose families she had befriended. The short address by Mr. Lydgate was substantially as follows:

There are types of character like pictures we have seen. One is bright, exquisite, dainty, every detail of light and shadow and shape is perfect. The other is bold and vigorous; without lacking in finish, it impresses one mainly by its strength. To this latter class belonged the late Mrs. Farley. To the graces of ordinary womanhood she added the rare gifts of enthusiasm, energy and executive ability. Many a girl-miss, perhaps, would have been content with the social and domestic duties or the pleasures and recreations of life, and would have avoided the heavy responsibility of trying to shape and mould a people for good. But she belonged to a stronger family with a fine tradition of character and influence to maintain, and when the older members of the family were called away to larger spheres, and the needs and affections of a dependent race called for help, she was not the one to shrink with timid modesty from the task. She put aside her girlish dream of a career, bravely and self-sacrificingly put her shoulder to the wheel, and with counsel, inspiration, sympathy and means, she ministered to and labored for the Hawaiian people—the beloved people for whom so many of that family have given their strength and even their lives. If she made mistakes—shall that count against her? Who of us is infallible? The man who makes no mistakes is the man who does nothing. In a transition stage, when new conditions and new problems are arising, it is easy to make mistakes, and for fear of making them the weak or timid nature shrinks back and does nothing. Here was a strong nature that grappled with the problems and sought to solve them even at the risk of making mistakes. As one who has worked with her intimately during four years, I wish to bear witness to her unfaltering zeal for the practical Kingdom of God and the well-being of the Hawaiian people, and, further, to add that there were frequently differences of opinion there was never a harsh or impatient word.

There are many gracious and comforting things that might be said to her, intimate friends—many beautiful traits of character that might be dwelt upon—were that time or were it proper to prolong this service. Your own memories will recall many. I will refer to but one thing more—the gracious and liberal dispensation of the hospitalities—the traditional hospitalities of an ancient family. I suppose there is almost no living memory of bygone Koloa that does not recall the pleasant picture of the open door and hearty welcome of the Smith home, across the way, and surely there is no recent memory of the house that does not enshrine Juliette Smith, or Mrs. Farley, as the center of a solicitous, generous yet sensible hospitality.

In what is perhaps the most significant of his parables Christ sums up the essence of Christianity—"Ye, all of religion—in the one sentence, 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me.' And adds thereto the promise of inheritance from the kingdom prepared for them from the foundation of the world. There are some of the least of these brethren here today, there are many in this community, who will bear witness, 'Lord, she ministered unto me.'

Surely the whispered prayer of the little girl the other morning when she heard that she was dead—"I hope God will be as good to her in Heaven as she has been to us here"—surely this prayer will be answered, already answered, and now in Heaven she beholds her Master face to face and awaits the coming of her beloved ones left behind.

ALL DIFFICULTIES NEARLY OVERCOME

The Wireless Telegraph That Will Soon Be In Operation.

As soon as the Maui station is in shape and repairs have been made to the pole at the Mahukona station, communication will be complete by wireless telegraphy between Honolulu and Hilo. Manager Cross and Messrs. Bowden and Pletz the experts have returned from a tour of the different stations, and report that the work of putting the instruments in place on Moloai, Lanai and Mahukona is completed. At Maui the station is not yet finished, and at Mahukona the pole must be repaired, for it suffered some damage in a recent storm, the one being at the station to attend to the stays at the time.

At the Island of Lanai T. E. Hobbs is now located and he is instructing Mr. Neilson, an electrician, in the workings of the system, and Neilson will subsequently have entire charge at the local station, and Mr. Bowden will go to Moloai. After a time Mr. Pletz will be relieved here by Mr. Hitchcock, and he will assume charge at Mahukona. Each of the experts will have a number of students under instruction who will later take charge of the various stations.

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, gives a good appetite and makes the weak strong.

Run Down.—"My husband was run down in health and all the old. Those excellent medicines, Hood's Pills and Sarsaparilla, built him up again." Mrs. H. L. Morrey, Towanda, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Pills cure over 100 different ailments and only cathartics to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Judge Little of Hilo is in the city. G. R. Ewart, manager of Kilauea plantation, is in town.

Miss Mary Chillingworth came up from Hawaii Saturday.

Miss Sadie Carter of this city is being entertained at Oahu by Mrs. J. P. Cooke.

Mrs. Mayton W. Hendry was on Saturday granted a divorce from E. R. Hendry.

Mr. James B. Castle was last heard from at the California Hotel, San Francisco.

R. D. Mead has been appointed as an appraiser of the value of the late James Campbell estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Halstead and Edgar Halstead have returned from a tour of some length in the States.

Mrs. S. Roth, accompanied by Miss Roth and two younger children, left for San Francisco on the Mariposa.

J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works, has gone to Wailuku to look over the roads of that district.

Miss Annie Forbes and Mr. William Forbes of Honolulu, are visiting Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Punahou, Makawao.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Beckwith, who arrived by the Peking, are the guests of Mrs. E. C. Damon, Thurston avenue.

J. M. Vivas, the Portuguese attorney who has been suffering from paralysis for some time, is slowly recovering at the Sanitarium.

B. F. Dillingham brought with him on the City of Peking two fine driving horses and several new and fashionable traps and carts.

Manager C. B. Wells of the Walluku Sugar Company, is expected in Honolulu on his way to the Coast. His wife will accompany him.

Governor and Mrs. Dole returned Saturday on the Kinau. The Governor's desk is loaded down with mail accumulated during his two weeks' vacation.

The E. A. Mott-Smiths met of this month. W. N. had just returned from Porto Rico. The Mott-Smiths were stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieutenants C. S. Williams and Geo. C. Sweet, who have been attached to the United States steamship Iroquois, left on the Mariposa yesterday for the Coast on naval matters.

The West property at Punchbowl and Beretania streets has been purchased by Dr. J. S. McGrew for the sum of \$15,000. He expects to tear down the structures now standing on the land and erect a row of cottages in their stead.

George Grau, who was formerly with Rackford & Co., in this city, is now a first lieutenant in the Forty-ninth United States Volunteers in the Philippines. He enlisted as a private a year ago, and his promotion has been unusually rapid.

Mr. Cruzan was a passenger by the Kinau yesterday for Maui, where he will spend a week and then go to Honolulu, where he is to supply the pulpit of the Methodist church for several Sundays in exchange with Rev. G. L. Carson, D. D., who will preach in the Foreign Church, Hilo.—Hilo Tribune.

Six head of fine cattle consigned to Hind and Low, ranchmen of Honolulu, arrived on the Mariposa. On account of the rough weather the Mariposa experienced four of the animals which were shipped were fatally injured, but as they were insured the loss will not be great.

The archives of the Chinese Immigration bureau were being moved yesterday from the old room in the Judiciary building, which has been recently occupied by the census bureau, and which will be United States Marshal Ray's office. Across the hall, the law library of Judge Estee was being put in place in his pleasant chambers.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.			For San Francisco.		
PEKING	.....	AUG. 18	CHINA	.....	AUG. 21
GAILONG	.....	AUG. 25	DORIC	.....	AUG. 25
HONGKONG MARU	.....	SEPT. 1	NIPPON MARU	.....	SEPT. 1
CHINA	.....	SEPT. 13	RIO DE JANEIRO	.....	SEPT. 13
DORIC	.....	SEPT. 23	COPTIC	.....	SEPT. 23
NIPPON MARU	.....	SEPT. 23	AMERICA MARU	.....	OCT. 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	.....	OCT. 9	PEKING	.....	OCT. 1
COPTIC	.....	OCT. 17	GAILONG	.....	OCT. 17
AMERICA MARU	.....	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	.....	OCT. 24
PEKING	.....	NOV. 3	CHINA	.....	NOV. 3
GAILONG	.....	NOV. 10	DORIC	.....	NOV. 10

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

MAUI WANTS TO LAUGH

Years For a Circus or "Sich."

EVEN A BEAR WOULD DO

Wailuku Bemoans the Lack of Amusement—News of the Little Island.

WAILUKU, Maui, August 18.—The News says: Some sort of amusement or recreation is an absolute need of every healthy individual and community. Even the wandering bear and trained dog satisfy a certain well defined need in the human mind and heart, if nothing more entertaining presents itself. A circus, a panorama or even a ragtime minstrel troupe brings a species of irrigation to the mental tap roots of the isolated community, which inclines to wither without some such awakening occasionally. The young men of Wailuku should take advantage of this need for amusement, and improvise theatricals, dances, picnics and whatever else will occasionally turn the minds of the people into new channels for a few hours.

CHINESE MISSION SCHOOL.
A school for Chinese Mission children in Wailuku will be an excellent thing, abounding in mental and spiritual fruit sweet to the taste. But it would be a sublimely stupid thing to establish such a school in the site now proposed, near the junction of Market and Main streets, just across from a whiskey house, and not very far from where in the natural course of events in a few years, the Wailuku Railroad depot will have to be established, and worst still, on the principal business street of the town. Establish the Mission school permanently, by all means, but please don't put it near the corner of Main and Market. There are better and more appropriate places in Wailuku for it.

WANT PICTURES "SOON."
Wanted, a photographic gallery. There is a first class opening at Wailuku for a skillful photographer. A shrewd Yankee with plenty of snap, no pun intended,—could locate at Wailuku and build up a fine business. There has been a gallery here until recently when it was given up by the operator on account of the weight of years, thus leaving an excellent chance for a first class operator.

TAKE YOUR HOLIDAY.
If we might offer a word of advice to the young men of Honolulu who hold clerical positions in business houses, we would suggest that if by any possible means they can get a vacation, they should avail themselves of it at once, for the simple reason that there is a rush of business soon coming to the Islands that will severely tax their strength for the next few months. Even the busy-burly of an election is not going to stay the tide of business whose crest is even now sighted in the offing.

LABOR SCARCE.
The "traveling mania," which has taken hold of the Japanese laborers at Spreckelsville still seems to hold its own, very many of the Japanese leaving the plantation by every steamer for Honolulu and not a few for the Coast. Grinding is still going on, but not nearly as actively as it might be, owing to the scarcity of labor. Last week, notwithstanding the shortage of laborers, the mills were kept going in full operation both night and day, this being one of the most successful weeks since the big strike. Planting is being pushed forward as rapidly as can be expected under the circumstances.
The Hilo papers are complaining, and justly too, that there is not proper expedition shown in the matter of forwarding the mails from Honolulu, and that the same dilatory method marks the entire route of the mails. We respectfully invite the attention of the U. S. Inspector now on Maui to certain little irregularities in the matter of handling the mails between Wailuku and the several seaports from which we receive our mails. Of course there were bound to be some hitches in changing the postal system, but those troubles are about over, and now we have a right to expect a more rapid and systematic handling of the mails than has prevailed for the last few months.

VISITING SPRECKELSVILLE.
Messrs. Husted and Grimwood were guests of Manager Lowrie at his Spreckelsville residence, for several days. Mr. Grimwood is the representative of the large machinery firm of Grimwood and Richardson. Both gentlemen have been all through the mills and over the large plantation and express much delight and pleasure with their visit. On Friday, they left for Lahaina.

SCHOOL AGENT MCKAY.
The selection of W. A. McKay as school agent for the Wailuku district was a wise one. A number of the school buildings in the district are in serious need of repairs, and there is no doubt but that he will have them put in proper order. The school at Wailuku especially is in a disgraceful condition, and he has already accepted bids for having it properly repaired. Let the good work go on.

PAIA NOTES.
Paia plantation mill shut down last Saturday for the season, with a record of nearly 8,000 tons. The concert given for the benefit of the Paia Church on Saturday was quite a success, artistically and financially. Mr. S. Kama-kala and Mrs. Saffery and Misses Rogers, Pihl and Kekipi, and the Sunday

School furnished the music. Another entertainment will be given at the same place for the same purpose on Friday, August 17. Mr. W. G. Scott was married to Miss Virginia Freitas at Paia last Sunday at noon, Rev. E. G. Beckwith performing the ceremony. Mr. Cyrus Green was "best man" and Miss Ida Freitas was bridesmaid.

SMALL THINGS.
Mr. Frank Damon and Rev. J. W. Russell left Maui for Hawaii on the Kinau on Tuesday night.
Mr. and Mrs. Hagencamp of Kauahakakai are the guests of Mrs. E. K. Vander Naillen at her residence in Spreckelsville.
The launch Talulah, formerly of the Maunaloa plantation, will arrive at Kahului to-morrow to be used as a harbor boat pending the completion of the steam tug.
The steep ascent from the Iao bridge to upper Market street has been lowered materially and a six inch gravel road bed will be laid the entire length of the street.

Met After Thirteen Years.
PHOENIX, (A. T.), August 8.—There was a dramatic scene here last night when William Johnson met his son, J. A. Johnson, for the first time in thirteen years. J. A. Johnson is a wealthy sugar plantation owner of Honolulu, and came to Phoenix in response to a message stating that his father was dying. The sick man did not recognize his son and fainted when his identity was discovered. Johnson's health is improved to-day and he will leave with his son for Honolulu. Both men were former residents of San Francisco.

VICTOR EMANUEL TAKES THE OATH

A Scene of Splendor and Enthusiasm in the Parliament.

ROME, August 11.—King Victor Emanuel III took the formal constitutional oath today before Parliament. The Senate chamber was draped with mourning, the benches and tribunes being covered with black furnishings, bordered with silver. The chamber was lined with Senators and Deputies, royal missions, high officials of State, and the diplomatic corps. The booming of cannon announced the departure of the royal party from the Quirinal.
All along the route large crowds were assembled and gave the new King an ovation. He was received on the steps of the Senate by the committee of the Chambers of Deputies and Senate in a pavilion specially erected and handsomely decorated.
When the cortege entered the Senate chamber, the King, being accompanied by the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin and the Duke of Genoa, the Deputies and Senators arose and then began a long and exciting scene of enthusiasm. His Majesty later took the oath and delivered an address. The weather was beautiful.

Must Know English.
A number of Portuguese and one Englishman applied to Judge Estee for naturalization papers on Saturday and all but one of them succeeded in demonstrating that they were fit to become Americans. This one was John Fernandez who had to admit when he was questioned that he was not able to read or write English, so he was refused citizenship. The other more fortunate ones were: John Chaselus, C. A. Vieira, M. G. Sanct Anna, Jona Moniz, M. A. Silva, and Charles A. Birch.

OAHU'S NEW PRESIDENT WHO IS SOON TO ARRIVE



CHICAGO, August 10.—Arthur Maxson Smith, who took his doctor's degree today at the University of Chicago, will soon occupy the position of president of Oahu College at Honolulu. His recommendation for a position at the head of the leading school in Hawaii was made by Dr. Harper at the request of the trustees of the island college.
Smith is a Californian and took his first collegiate degree, that of bachelor of arts, at Pomona College and followed it up with a course at the University of Chicago, where, after two years, he was graduated from the divinity school.
In 1896 he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Marshall, Mich., which he held for two years, and in 1898 he went back to the University of Chicago in order to take some advanced studies in theology and religious work.
Last June the master's degree was conferred upon him, and to-day he was given his doctor's degree in theology and philosophy. Smith will leave for Honolulu on September 6th. He is married and has two children. His wife is a graduate of Wesleyley College.

JUDGE LITTLE RULES ON COSTS

The Hilo Jurist Fixes Court Figures To Suit Himself.

HILO, August 18.—Judge Little of the Fourth Circuit Court has given a decision of some importance in the matter of depositing fees. Hitherto the custom has been to compel attorneys to deposit \$35 when any suit has been begun so as to ensure costs being paid, but by a ruling of Judge Humphreys of the First Circuit Court at Honolulu this was somewhat modified, that gentleman permitting many cases to be begun without the whole amount of the fees being deposited.
Judge Little comes out now with a new order. He announces that the amount necessary in equity cases shall be \$20, in divorce cases \$20, and in law cases \$25. No case shall proceed to trial, he announces, until all arrearages in costs shall have been made up.

JUDGE HARDY ILL.

The Kauai Jurist Will Take An Enforced Vacation.

News comes from Kauai in a letter to Henry Smith, clerk of the Judiciary department, from H. D. Wishard, clerk of the Kauai courts, that Judge Hardy is quite ill and has not been able to attend to the work of his court for some time. Mr. Wishard says that it seems certain that Judge Hardy will not be able to hold court next term.
Mr. Wishard pays a pleasant tribute to Judge Hardy, saying of him: "He is the most valuable citizen we have here as well as being a judge of marked ability and can ill be spared. He gives free every year thousands of dollars worth of legal advice to Hawaiians off to any one else asking it."
Judge Hardy is being urged to take a six months vacation and to go to the Coast to recuperate. He expects to come to Honolulu as soon as he is able to travel.
The next term of the Fifth Circuit Court will begin on the first week of September and it is probable that one of the Judges of the First Circuit will go to Kauai to replace Judge Hardy.

REST

"If I could only get a little rest." How many tired women say this! They are exhausted, depressed, discouraged. Even after sleeping they find themselves just as tired as before. Not a part of the body escapes from the hard aches and pains. You should have all impurities removed from your blood and your nerves greatly strengthened.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

brings rest and refreshing sleep. Your nervousness disappears and your great unrest passes away.
Of course you know this is so, for you have heard all about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor if it isn't the best Sarsaparilla in the world. Even your druggist will tell you "It's the oldest and the best."
If you are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

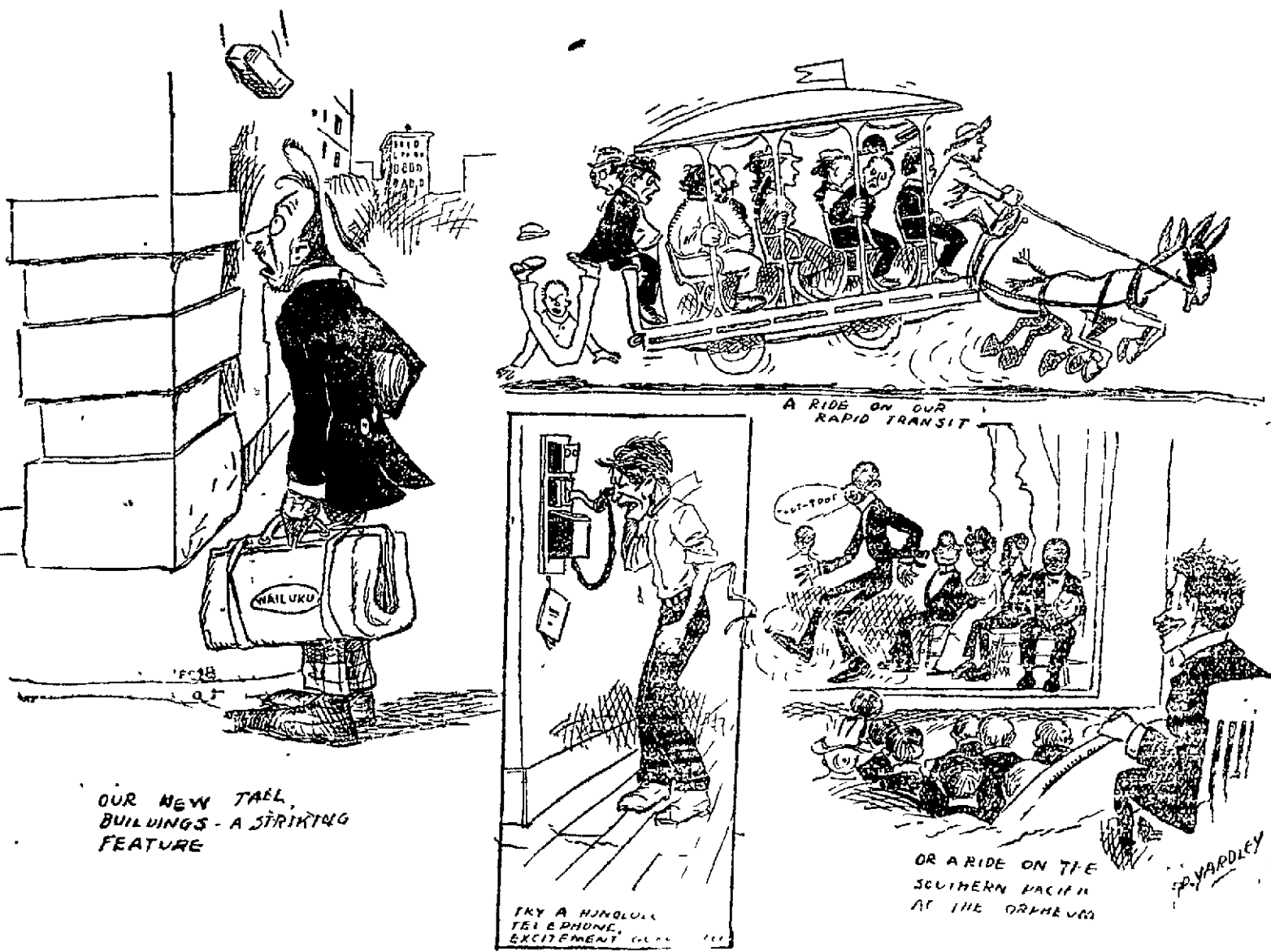
RICH ESTATE FOR A HONOLULU MAN

Emmet Bundock Leaves To Claim Share of English Millions.

Emmet Bundock, who for something over two years has been in the employ of McCandless brothers in this city, believes that he is one of the heirs to an estate in England valued at \$1,700,000, and he will leave for London within the next week or so accompanied by his father, J. S. Bundock of Sacramento county, California, to look after his interest.
The estate to which Mr. Bundock thinks he is entitled consists of the property of the Diester family in England. It was last in possession of Mr. Bundock's grandmother. She died recently leaving three sons, of whom Mr. Bundock is the second. The eldest son was in the British army and died without laying claim to the inheritance. The other children are in Sacramento county, California, to which locality they all emigrated years ago. J. S. Bundock learned recently of the death of his eldest brother without laying claim to the property, and he at once took steps to ascertain his chances for securing it. A London solicitor wrote that his title was clear and he at once started for England, intending to go by the way of Honolulu and the Orient, taking his son with him. Arriving here he changed his plans and will go to England by way of San Francisco and New York. Mr. Bundock and his father will leave either by the China today, or by the Doric next week.

J. L. Kaulukou, the well known Hawaiian attorney, is suffering from illness, and is under the care of Dr. Howard, the oculist. Mr. Kaulukou hopes to be able to attend to his business in another week.

HONOLULU OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES TO THE UNFORTUNATE MAUIITES



MAUI wants to laugh. Life for the inhabitants of the windward dot upon the sea is flat, stale and unprofitable. Prosperity is not lacking to the Mauiites, but amusement is not to be found. Editor Robertson of the Maui News—who is also district magistrate, mine host of the Inn, proprietor of the printing establishment and a principal protector of the Island's interests—editorialized on the matter in his last issue as follows:
"Some sort of amusement or recreation is an absolute need of every healthy individual and community. Even the wandering bear and trained dog satisfy a certain well-defined need in the human mind and heart, if nothing more entertaining presents itself. A circus, a panorama or even a ragtime minstrel troupe brings a species of irrigation to the mental tap roots of the isolated community,

which inclines to wither without some such awakening occasionally. The young men of Wailuku should take advantage of this need for amusement, and improvise theatricals, dances, picnics and whatever else will occasionally turn the minds of the people into new channels for a few hours."
Also the Advertiser cartoonist offers suggestions to the Mauiites. For them come to Honolulu when the yearning for something to see and amuse strikes them. The earnest efforts of the horseless streetcars of Honolulu to hold the full value of the vehicle and mules on each trip would make even a Wailukan grin to reflection and if each visitor brought a wisp of hay for the unfortunate mule, perhaps the animal might also be persuaded to smile.
The doors of "fill" buildings now rising in Honolulu will be an impressive and instructive sight for the Maui mourners and a week might be well spent in "rubbernecking" about the city.

GRAND JURY FOR KINNEY

Wilcox Won't Try Gift Libel.

HE THROWS OUT THE SUIT

The Editor of the Republican Discharged in District Court Yesterday.

The criminal libel suit brought by W. A. Kinney against E. S. Gill, editor of the Republican, occupied the greater part of the forenoon in Judge Wilcox's Court yesterday. Defendant was represented by Frederick W. Hankey and J. A. Magoon. E. B. McClanahan and H. A. Bigelow appearing in behalf of the complainant.

The case drew the attention of a large crowd of spectators, including a number of prominent members of the bar who were summoned to appear as witnesses. Counsel for the defense opened the case by a plea for discharge on the ground of non-jurisdiction of the District Court on the ruling recently made by Judge Humphreys, wherein a large number of cases likewise brought before the lower court should have been brought at once to a jury trial instead of the District Judge committing them for trial before the Circuit Court. Inasmuch as the Grand Jury system had been extended to Hawaii, Mr. Hankey contended that that body was the one which should hear the complaint as an original jury and declare whether or not the crime with which the defendant was charged was indictable or not.

Mr. Hankey dwelt upon the question of the legality of the case being brought in the Police Court and cited authorities and the Constitution of the United States to show that an infamous crime as libel has been characterized, was a case for the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury or the higher courts.
Defendant's counsel entered an objection against the complaint being admitted before the Court on the ground that it was an amended complaint and had not been duly sworn to. Judge Wilcox interrupted Mr. Hankey by stating that the charge would have to be spread on the record. Mr. Hankey objected to such a proceeding, and asked the dismissal of the case on the ground that the complaint should be sworn to as required by law as laid down by certain eminent authorities which he named. Mr. McClanahan informed Mr. Hankey they were proceeding under the local law. Mr. Hankey reiterated that the defendant was not in the jurisdiction of the Court.

Defendant's answer to the charge of libel against him was embodied in the argument made for his discharge. It read in part: "Now comes the defendant and protests that he is not guilty of the offense charged in the complaint; it appears upon the face of this complaint that this honorable Court is without jurisdiction in such cases for the following reason: (1) The complainant heretofore charges the defendant with an infamous crime, for which defendant can be arraigned or tried only upon presentment of the indictment by the Grand Jury. (2) That the punishment and penalty which may be visited upon one convicted are infamous. (3) That the offense as charged is such that the defendant is entitled to a jury trial and that this Court is not empowered by law to grant defendant that right. Defendant therefore asks that he be discharged."

Upon the assumption that the penalty by which defendant could be sent to the prison for a term would subject him to serious grades of degradation, Mr. Hankey went into details as to the garbage, lock-step and various other features which are known to the regulations of every prison, and claimed that by such reasoning if the defendant could be subjected to such indignities, then the crime he was charged with, was an infamous one, which he contended his client was not guilty of.
He stated that the Grand Jury was in session and the complaint should be made to that body. It could be done within a few hours if necessary. In conclusion, he asked for the discharge of his client from the jurisdiction of the District Court. J. A. Magoon followed up Mr. Hankey's argument.

W. A. Kinney spoke in his own behalf, claiming that the District Court Judge had the power and right under the local statutes to try and commit the defendant to a trial jury in the higher court. The argument closed by Judge Wilcox making the following statement:
"I sustain the plea of counsel for the defense. I think this is a case where the defendant can be taken directly before the Grand Jury. The Attorney General has advocated that plan, and I therefore decline to commit the defendant, and I discharge him."

Mr. Kinney stated after Police Court adjourned that he would have the matter brought to the attention of the Attorney General and if possible have a complaint issued through him to cause Mr. Gill's appearance before the Grand Jury. In stating his opinion as to the result of the hearing yesterday morning before Judge Wilcox, Mr. Kinney said:
"The Grand Jury was good enough for me in the first instance, particularly as the article complained of attacked the integrity of a body of men both on the bench and bar, my belief being that the accusation was so wide that it called for a general investigation, which could only properly be made by a body possessing the powers of the Grand Jury. The charge of Judge Humphreys to the Grand Jury, which followed my open letter, led me to suspend any attempt to enlist the action of the Grand Jury for the time being, and led me to press the proceedings in the District Court. The defendant in that court has now urged that the Grand Jury has exclusive jurisdiction over the charge made against the defendant, and perhaps the defendant is right from a legal standpoint. The result is that I shall feel free now to make direct application to the Grand Jury."

Judge Wilcox declined to commit the defendant for trial, on the sole ground that the Grand Jury was in session at the time the matter could be taken direct to the body, so that nothing now seems to be out of a consideration of the whole by the Grand Jury. The defendant says he wants it I have always wanted it, and the district magistrate says that he declines to consider the matter, leaving it to the consideration of the Grand Jury. Under these circumstances I have no doubt the Grand Jury will take action."

